

FOUNDED 1876
VOLUME 46, NO. 4

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

\$5.00 PER YEAR
25c PER COPY

TWICE-A-MONTH

FEBRUARY 15, 1921

MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

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R · R · BOWKER CO · NEW YORK

Published—Semi-monthly, Sept. to June inclusive; Monthly in July and August—at 62 West 45th Street, New York.

Entered as 2nd class matter June 18, 1879, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under act of March 3, 1879.

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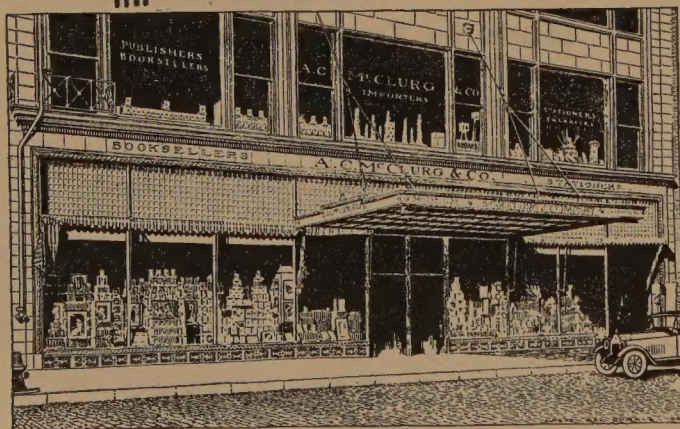
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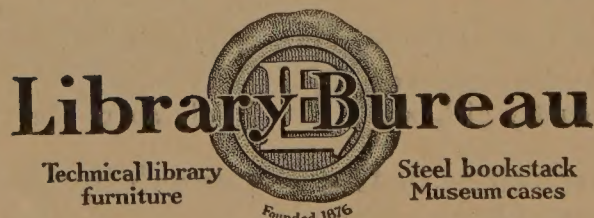
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Library of Congress Classification for College Libraries*

By J. C. M. HANSON, Associate Director of the University of Chicago Libraries

AS I recall it, the main point in your letter was whether or not I consider the Library of Congress Classification as suitable for college libraries—the smaller as well as the larger institutions. My answer to this question must be “yes” and “no,” chiefly “yes,” however. My reasons for emphasizing the affirmative is that I know of no other classification system which I could recommend as preferable to the L. C. for a college or university library. The negative is inserted because, like all other classifications, the Library of Congress has its shortcomings and defects, some of them rather serious ones.

Perhaps it will make matters a little clearer if I preface my statement with a brief note on the early development and origin of the L. C. Classification, apologizing at the same time for referring to my own connection with it.

My first practical experience in classification dates back to 1890. It was in connection with the modified Dewey as applied at the Newberry Library. From 1893-1897 I had occasion to work with Cutter's Expansive Classification at the University of Wisconsin. In deciding on Cutter in preference to the Decimal at the University of Wisconsin in 1893, we were influenced largely by Dziatzko's statement in his “*Sammlung Bibliothekswissenschaftlicher Arbeiten*,” particularly his work on General-katalogisierung, where he finally sums up his estimate of the D. C. by saying: “For smaller popular libraries, a convenient apparatus—for large and scholarly libraries, an insufferable strait-jacket,” also by consideration of the more elastic notation provided by Cutter, and the likelihood that his new classification would avoid some of the serious errors of the D. C.,

and present a scheme more scientific in its development and more modern in its nomenclature.

Four years with the Expansive Classification convinced me that no mistake had been made by the University of Wisconsin in selecting the Expansive in preference to the D. C. Classification. However, the irregular sequence of letters, the preliminary numbers for form classes, and other features, combined with the slow progress in furnishing additional schedules, proved a serious disadvantage.

During several informal discussions on classification and notation which I had about 1896 with Miss Olive Jones, librarian of the Ohio State University Library, the defects of both the D. C. and E. C. were gone over quite thoroly. We were both agreed that a new classification with a notation representing a compromise between the two would be desirable, especially for colleges and university libraries. As for notation, we had in mind one or two letters to indicate classes, sub-divisions to be indicated by numerals, either in regular or decimal sequence.

In 1894 Harvard College adopted its own classification, rejecting both the D. C. and the E. C. In 1896 the New York Public Library, then under the directorship of Dr. Billings, did the same. In the following year there began to appear the discussions on the International Scientific Catalog, which resulted in a classification for the pure sciences with a notation resembling in its main features that which Miss Jones and I had discussed a year or two before.

In 1897, therefore, when confronted by the necessity of submitting plans for a classification for the Library of Congress, the rough sketches drawn up on 1895-1896 were again brought out and expanded.

* Letter written in December 1920 in answer to request for an opinion from a member of the Program Committee of the Middle West College Librarians.

Fortunately, the Library of Congress had secured, about this time, the services of Charles Martel, the present chief of the Catalog Division. Mr. Martel was in sympathy with the simplified notation suggested and the main work of developing both notation and schedules was assigned to him. It is mainly due to his indefatigable zeal and interest that the classification developed as it did during the next fifteen years.

It may not be without its interest to add that Mr. Spoffard, librarian of Congress since the early sixties, and assistant librarian after 1897, had personally supervised the development of the Jeffersonian Classification, then in operation. Mr. Spoffard realized as fully as anyone the need of a new system and was most generous and friendly in his attitude toward our plans. Only on one point was he inexorable: there must be no decimals.

This was one of the reasons why decimals were not more freely used at the outset. Later on, while it would have been a relatively simple matter to convert the numbers for subdivision into decimals by writing them 0000-9999, the advantage of shorter numbers for many thousands of books was thought to be of greater importance than the slight gain in symmetry and regularity, resulting from the decimal arrangement.

In 1904 Yale University Library followed the example of the other institutions previously mentioned, and adopted a classification of its own, with a notation somewhat similar to that selected by the Library of Congress, Harvard, and the International Scientific Catalog.

I am able to recall only one large library, which since 1893 has adopted the D. C.—the New York State Library, after the fire in 1911—and I understand that even in that institution, practically the home of the D. C., there was some doubt as to the advisability of selecting this as against certain other classifications.

I have mentioned these matters to show how the tendency of large libraries has been away from the D. C., and to some extent also from the E. C., particularly since the early and middle nineties.

The objections to the E. C. seem to have been largely based on its complicated notation, and the incompleteness of schedules. As for the D. C., it is only necessary to recall, that because of its restricted notation (with six figures it is possible to number 100,000 divisions, as against 7,019,299 in the Library of Congress system with the same number), it was already

at that time obvious to close students of classification, that particularly in large and scholarly libraries requiring free and generous access to the stacks, this system must in time break down and necessitate radical changes, amounting perhaps to a complete reclassification of all the books. Other defects are so well known that it may be unnecessary to go into detail. One or two illustrations should suffice:

1. General Classical Philology forms a subdivision of Greek literature; general Romance Philology, of Minor Italic Languages; General German Philology, of Minor Teutonic Languages. Obviously, when the classification schedules were first outlined, these important classes had been lost sight of, and when later on, it became necessary to provide for them, the schedule-makers found themselves between the devil and the deep blue sea. That is, for Classical Philology they would either have to back up into 469, Portuguese, or provide a subdivision under 430, Greek. The latter was chosen as the lesser evil. Romance Philology could not be provided for under 439.9, Gothic, nor Germanic under 419, Hieroglyphics, so they were assigned subdivisions under 479 and 439 respectively.

2. Bacteriology, to which the Library of Congress scheme assigns an entire class (QR), was quite naturally unprovided for in the early D. C., and the only way in which it has been possible to provide for this important class is by setting aside long and awkward numbers under 612, 616, etc. The unavoidable and forced cramping of the schedules to fit the limited notation, has necessitated in many places, the separation of subjects which should have been placed together.

The difficulty in finding a place for the literature of the European War may still be fresh in the minds of some. It illustrates the problem by which the classifier is confronted whenever a new subject has to be provided for.

Both the subject classification of J. D. Brown and Hartwig's classification for the Halle University Library have much to commend them from the standpoint of a college library, but they are little known and less used in this country. Moreover, they have not figured in large co-operative enterprises, something which tends to give prestige to the D. C. and L. C. classifications.

During the twenty-odd years that I have worked with the L. C. system, its chief advantages have appeared to me to be the following:

1. A simple, but elastic notation. There is

no fear of a general breakdown, no matter how large the number of additions, or how many new subjects turn up in the future, the literature of which will have to be accommodated without extensive changes or re-arrangements of what has previously been added. An examination of the classification will show that five entire letters have been left unused, that second letters have been left open in a great many places, and that groups of numbers amounting to hundreds and sometimes thousands have been left for future development thruout the schedules.

2. Each main class has its own separate schedule, which can be procured at a low price. Such schedules may be placed in the stacks, departments, offices or wherever needed.

3. The classification numbers appear on the L. C. catalog cards in increasing number, representing an economy in classification which only one who has had occasion to make practical tests on a large scale can fully appreciate.

4. In addition to the Library of Congress, several government departments, university and other libraries now use the classification, contributing printed cards bearing L. C. numbers. Some, as the University of Chicago and University of California libraries print cards independently, others contribute copy to the Library of Congress, the cards being printed and distributed by that institution.

5. The U. S. Government, with its national library, is back of the enterprise, and there is small danger that it will be permitted to go by the board, like so many other bibliographic ventures of equally ambitious scope.

6. Smaller college libraries, particularly, will receive their classification numbers thru the printed cards for a very large and a constantly increasing proportion of their books.

7. The country and local subdivisions in the Library of Congress Classification have been varied to fit the particular subject, and are not uniform thruout. Some may consider this a disadvantage. Personally, I look upon it as an advantage. Mnemonic features are of little consequence to the student and professor. Besides every notation tends to become more or less mnemonic as the users become familiar with it.

8. The list of subject headings serves as a temporary index to the classification. This will be supplemented by the full index now in process of compilation. This new index will probably be by long odds the most comprehensive so far issued in connection with any bibliographic undertaking.

9. The classification has been evolved by actual application to a larger number of books than has any other system now in print.

10. Subjects have been subdivided to an extent not generally found in any other system.

Of the disadvantages of the L. C. I may note:

1. In a college or university library the class bibliography may be broken up rather than kept together as has been the case in the Library of Congress scheme. At the University of Chicago a compromise has been tried out, viz., personal bibliographies; bibliography of societies and institutions have been placed with other literature about the person or institution. It is a question whether it might not have been wiser to go even farther and disperse all subject bibliography. At the same time, it should be noted that so far there have been no complaints from professors or students on this score but, on the contrary, some commendation of the grouping of Bibliography in one place.

2. Schedules are as yet incomplete. Typewritten copies must be depended on in some cases. In others, e. g., Latin authors,* Inscriptions, no schedules are available at all.

3. The classification was planned specially for the Library of Congress, more space being allowed for American history and, in general, for the historical, political, economic and sociological groups, than would have been the case, had the scheme been formulated for general application.

However, the advantages have seemed to outweigh the disadvantages to such an extent that personally I have no hesitation in recommending the adoption of the L. C. Classification for college libraries, large and small, as against any other system in the field.

In conclusion, may I state that in 1910 I had occasion, on behalf of the University of Chicago, to make a rather exhaustive study to the various classification systems in print, and in that connection to seek the advice of a number of university and reference librarians, regarding the system considered most suitable for a university library. These investigations were embodied in a lengthy report. A reference to this document shows that the great majority of the librarians consulted favored the Library of Congress classification, some of them stating that were they in a position to begin over again, this system would undoubtedly be their first choice. Five or six years later, the libra-

* Since the above was written, typewritten schedules have come to hand for Accius—Charisius.

rian of a university library on the Pacific Coast made a similar investigation, sending out questions to a large number of university and college librarians. He informed me recently that the answers showed an overwhelming majority for the Library of Congress Classification.

It is hoped that the force assigned to the classification and cataloging at the Library of Congress, which I understand, has been sadly riddled during the war, may be rebuilt and reinforced, so as to permit more rapid progress in the publication of schedules than has been the case during the last four or five years. The co-operative work of which the Library of Congress printed cards and classification schedules form the foundation and ground-work, is too important, particularly to American libraries, to be permitted to lag. If necessary the librarians of the country must stand ready to back the Librarian of Congress in his efforts to secure the funds requisite for a reconstruction of the staff.

Before I had completed the above communication, there came to hand the last number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL with notice of the Fifth

International Congress of Bibliography at Brussels. One of the main decisions of this Congress was to urge the adoption and spread of the decimal classification. This may be well enough for purposes of documentation, altho even here the well known defects of the notation and the schedules must in time prove so serious as to force radical changes and departures. As for application to the backs of books and to catalog cards, the Brussels notation is, for the most part, out of the question. This is an important fact which has not been given sufficient prominence by the men who are backing the Brussels modification of the D. C. as a universal classification and notation suitable for all countries, all subjects, and all time.

Note: While reading the proof of the above letter, which, at the time it was written, I had no idea would be submitted for publication, I notice in a library periodical the announcement that the League of Nations Library has adopted the Decimal Classification (Brussels Modification). I venture to state, that should that enterprise result in the upbuilding of a large collection of books on International Law, Diplomatic and Foreign Relations, Political Science, History and Economics, some librarian will in time be confronted by an extensive and expensive piece of reorganization.

Social Problems of a Library Staff

BY MADELENE B. HIRTH, Detroit Public Library

UPON glancing at this title, one would wonder what social problems could possibly arise among the members of such an intellectual and more or less self-satisfied group of people. In our effort, however, to look after the welfare of the industrial groups, we have to a certain extent forgotten that the professional people may have their problems. Thru my own experience as staff secretary (social director) in the Detroit Public Library, where there is a staff of about three hundred girls and women, it has been proven that they *do* have their problems.

Since my work is comparatively new, and I believe, unique in the library field, I can write only from experience and observation.

The chief aim in opening the office of the Staff Secretary was to promote better co-operation thruout the staff. The members of the staff are scattered over the city in various departments and branches, hence they have little op-

or "we"-feeling group. This is being accomplished thru occasional social affairs and democratic group meetings, or forums, as it were, where individuals may express their feelings freely, discussing situations and problems which arise thruout the system, many of which are common to all. Problems of importance are submitted to the librarian for his consideration. These group meetings fulfil a double purpose—besides promoting a feeling of goodfellowship and unity, they tend to advance individuality. One's own personality and ideals are brought to the foreground thru expression of opinion. As is taught in the study of social organization, the group is capable of expression thru its most competent members, thus thru these meetings we are able to judge better who are the competent members of the staff. The good material always stands out. Special talent may be used for both business and social purposes. One is more inclined to express tendencies and ideals in a social group than elsewhere. Expression of opinion is good training in self-control, the latter a valuable asset for library work, since it furthers one's ability to meet the public with ease.

* Thesis for Sociology 29s and 19s, University of Michigan.

portunity of knowing each other personally. May I say that we are endeavoring to remodel a secondary or institutional group into a primary

Another aim is to promote a spirit of service. When all are working for a common interest and enter into the spirit of unity, petty jealousies are eliminated and long hoarded up ills forgotten.

To do justice to the office of staff secretary, the city librarian himself must be a broad-minded man in close touch and sympathy with his staff. A very important consideration on his part is that of salaries. If salaries are inadequate, every effort should be made to give the staff a living wage. Even tho people in professions oftentimes give themselves over to their work more for the love of it than from a pecuniary point of view, it is necessary to pay them a sufficient salary to keep up with a proper standard of living. We are not desirous of employing those who would be satisfied with poor living conditions, because such people tend to lower the standard of living.

The social director also looks after the personal side of the employee's life and renders personal services of which the heads of departments would undoubtedly take care with pleasure, if they could devote their time to this sort of thing. It is a generally accepted view, nowadays, that to be working among congenial people and living under favorable, healthful conditions, everyone is better fitted to fulfil her daily tasks. A person of culture, however, is more or less reticent about complaining and begging personal assistance, so that one must understand human nature, and be entirely in sympathy with her group to know how to win the confidence of those who really need help, being careful not to overstep the mark. The professional woman has a double burden in that when she has troubles to bear, she bears them alone, and is too proud to admit of having any.

The social work in the library world is different from that in other fields. The staff is expected to be and for the most part is of high calibre morally and has had good home training. Its members would resent any dictation as to mode of dress, mannerisms, expenditure of money, etc. There are, however, a few instances when girls use poor judgment, are perhaps too elaborately dressed for business, or are untidy. In such cases one must employ careful consideration and tact in meeting the situation.

It is quite important that the staff secretary be someone chosen from among the staff, one who understands the working system of the library, and is acquainted with everyone on the

staff. One of her duties is to introduce new members upon arrival, to the librarian and to the head of the department or the staff with whom she is to work. It is also necessary that she be somewhat interested in civic affairs in order that she may efficiently handle problems which may need attention from civic authorities. For one is obliged at times to obtain legal advice in order to gain justice from penurious landladies, etc. Last winter we had occasion to apply for a writ of replevin to recover personal property withheld from an assistant by an unscrupulous person.

Exorbitant prices for rooms should be reported to the police. One woman was found renting a room to three girls, charging five dollars per week each, which netted her an income of sixty dollars per month for one room, almost the amount paid for the entire house. Many people rent rooms for eight or nine dollars per week, where there is perhaps no heat or means of ventilation. In one house where a room for rent was advertised, a cot was placed in a hallway and the occupant was expected to place her clothes in a box under the bed. In a large city girls are often obliged to live in these quarters temporarily until they can find desirable rooms.

In the staff secretary's office a room file is kept available for the use of the library staff. To begin with, letters were mailed to all landladies who had rented rooms to librarians and had proved to be congenial, asking that the office be notified in case a vacancy occurred in their own homes or should they hear of a desirable room to rent in the neighborhood. Response to these letters was very satisfactory. We find that householders enjoy sharing their homes with library assistants. The librarians themselves send us information regarding rooms, investigating them if possible. If at any time the rooms on file do not suit a particular need, we get in touch with the Board of Commerce where a room file is maintained. These rooms we investigate, however, before recommending them.

Many of our new assistants are girls who have attended library schools and are attracted to a large city to begin their careers. And, too, librarians are not prone to remain in one position all their lives—they enjoy getting experience from various sources. So we have an ever changing staff. The staff secretary corresponds with a new assistant before she comes, procures a room for her if so desired, and meets her at the depot if she has no relatives or

friends in the city to do so. It is a source of relief to the newcomer not to be obliged to spend her first few days in the city searching for a pleasant room.

A feeling of good fellowship and hospitality is encouraged among the staff members, so that when a newcomer enters the group she will be welcomed at once socially; she will be, for example, invited to have luncheon with the others. Girls have a tendency for some unknown reason to hold themselves aloof from a stranger, an attitude that makes it very uncomfortable and lonesome for the newcomer.

At Detroit we compiled and printed for the use of those who were unacquainted with the city, a list of conveniently located dining rooms and tea rooms, also a list of hotels with annotations as to price and proximity to the library. These are also used by out of town guests and lecturers. The staff secretary makes reservations for out of town guests upon request. These are usually people of especial interest to librarians, sometimes lecturers, and in order to have the staff meet them we arrange occasionally for subscription dinners or parties. Here again the staff members have an opportunity to meet one another socially.

In spite of the fact that librarians are busy all day with work of an educational nature, they enjoy spending part of their leisure time attending lectures, concerts, operas, etc. The staff secretary issues weekly for their benefit a calendar of events which includes all city activities of interest to librarians, such as concerts, lectures, art museum activities, the plays at the theatres for the week, good moving pictures, arts and crafts exhibitions, teas for noted people in the city given by such societies as the Drama League. This calendar is much appreciated.

The concert companies solicit the patronage of the library folks. When we procure a specified number of names or more of those who wish to attend the concerts, a discount on all tickets is offered. Occasionally we purchase season tickets, and by dividing the cost of the course by the number of concerts given, we are able to sell the seats for the single concerts at a lower price than they would cost at the box-office. This is done, of course, with the sanction of the concert company.

Thru this office invitations are extended to the staff to hear lecturers brought to the city by private clubs such as the Detroit Athletic Club.

These methods of spending one's leisure time are not ideal by any means. Outdoor sports would afford more healthy recreation for these mentally busy people. We are planning, therefore, for the coming year hiking parties, skating parties, etc., for those who wish to participate.

Last year we planned one big indoor party when all staff members could attend. Everyone wore an artistic pendant cut from poster paper with her name printed on it. This was a source of convenience to the introduction committee. So often in groups of this size (there were about two hundred at this party) names are more familiar than faces, because we hear about people thru what they have accomplished in their special lines of work, without having met them. Christmas gifts brought by the guests were distributed by Santa Claus with appropriate words of greeting for all. Limericks were read along with the presenting of some ridiculous gifts. Christmas stories were told from beneath a Christmas tree, and a short play was given, which was written, staged, and enacted by library talent. A piano and victrola were loaned to us by a Detroit firm, and the evening was brought to a happy climax with singing and dancing.

Since the industrial revolution, people have made work too institutional, and more or less of a drudgery. Work is not part of real life as it should be. We work because it means our daily bread, and we leave our offices or places of business with a sigh of relief that the day's laborious tasks are finished. Work should be made a happy part of one's life. By fostering congenial relationships and personal sympathy among the staff, this bored atmosphere will disappear. Older members of the staff sometimes do not agree that the personal element should enter into one's work. Many of them have lived their lives in a generation when everyone had a home life to depend upon; when the daily newspaper or perhaps a neighborhood Kaffee-klatsch provided the evening's entertainment. But this generation is not so easily entertained. The spirit is one of unrest. We must strive to calm these nervous temperaments thru the influence of well balanced leaders. Everyone is working at breakneck speed and at the end of the day is not satisfied to remain at home, which is very often nothing but a single room. We have neither the time nor the ambition to ponder over the best way to spend our leisure time. And so we take advantage of the nearest amuse-

ment parks, movie houses and dance halls. These are not to be condemned, but a steady diet of this sort is not very wholesome. If we would make the day's work more interesting, something to be anticipated with a feeling of pleasure, as in meeting one's comrades at work, or in performing the service we most enjoy, there would be less of strain and nervousness, and people could live more normal lives. Recreation hours would then be spent in playing at the things we like best. We would thereby develop the habit of choice in our daily lives.

It sometimes proves to be advantageous to working girls to group together and rent an apartment, where they may have better facilities for entertaining and may occasionally try their hands at the various domestic arts. Expenses may also be reduced in this way.

Attractive staff rooms and a well managed lunch room should be provided, and everyone should be made to feel that she has a partial ownership in them. In this way a common interest and a feeling of pride in the care of the rooms will be maintained.

We have in our library what is termed a Staff Fund to which the members of the staff contribute voluntarily each month. The purpose of this fund is to eliminate separate collections for flowers, wedding gifts, and other expenditures of the staff. Out of this, loans are made to individual members who are temporarily in need of help financially. The social director is the secretary and treasurer of this fund, keeps the records, orders the flowers, and, with the aid of a committee of friends of the recipient, the wedding gifts.

Those who are ill are visited by the staff secretary, and personal interest and attention are shown in time of bereavement.

To the newcomer who wishes to become acquainted in the city, it is well to advocate that she become affiliated with some church. All churches have social programs now-a-days, and the "get acquainted" idea is encouraged thru-out. If the young woman who finds life a bore would, herself, become interested in some form of social work, she would derive a great deal of pleasure therefrom. The recreation commission is continually calling for leaders among such organizations as the Girl Scouts, the Camp Fire Girls, and the Girls' Patriotic Leagues. It is human nature for a woman to possess a sense of devotion to home and family, and if home

and family are lacking in her life, very often the world benefits from that devotion being extended in some other direction. And she, too, reaps the fruits of her devotion in the love and confidence gained from her work among "just folks."

It is quite essential that we keep everyone busy, and particularly busy with the work for which she is best adapted. Anyone given daily tasks not equal to her mental capacity is apt to feel a lack of responsibility, and becomes more or less of a drudge.

Thru a personal contact one becomes acquainted with the general trend of a girl's life, with her ideals and the line of work for which she is best fitted. Ability in all directions may be utilized in the library, since there are so many special departments. If an assistant is interested in music and musicians, she may be useful in the music department. If she enjoys the study of art and artists, she may follow up this line of study in view of being placed in the art department. Other special departments are technology, foreign, civics, periodicals, special work with government documents, and political economy—enough varieties for everyone to labor to her liking. A personal conversation will oftentimes unearth one's personal ambitions, and a little interest manifested develops in the assistant a spirit of willingness and service with the realization of her aims in view. These ideas may be fostered, however, only after an assistant has cheerfully served her time with the inevitable routine.

WHO USES THE BUSINESS LIBRARY?

E. F. Houghton & Co. of Philadelphia, in a recent statement to employees, give the following figures as to the use made of the library:

"Thruout the entire plant 33% of all employees are making use of the library. In the sales department 21% of the entire sales force is using the library; 90% of the office force makes use of the library. The time spent by the library in rendering assistance to the various departments is also of interest: 50% of the library's force is used for the advertising department; 25% for selecting and gathering trade catalogs for the works engineering department; 10% for the leather department; 10% for the general office; and 5% for the oil department."

—*Administration* (Ronald Press) for January.

The Smithsonian Acts

LIBRARIES that depend on exchanges for a part of their serials, theses, etc., have been at a disadvantage during the past three years. The A. L. A. Committee on Importations could handle only subscriptions. With the armistice, the Allied and neutral countries were open again, tho some, especially Italy, have been slow to act. When, finally, the Department of State, in July, 1919, sanctioned communication with the enemy, the last barrier had apparently fallen. And yet it was not till last month that the first German consignments reached us from Washington.

The reason for this situation is not appreciated in some quarters and there have been misguided efforts to supplant the Smithsonian in this service.

The Smithsonian is an arm of the American government, and, pending the ratification of the Treaty, quite naturally felt estopped from commerce with the Central Powers. From this position it did not depart till the spring of 1920 (tho it might well have accepted the State Department's cue earlier). But freely as it did communicate with Berlin and anxiously as it strove to serve, its freedom was narrowly circumscribed, for its budget contained, or could well be made to contain, no such provision.

The reason was that for many years before the war the Amerika-Institut, in Berlin, had voluntarily taken over the duties and expense of the former Smithsonian agency in Germany, while the North German Lloyd Steamship Company without cost carried the publications involved. This item, therefore, had disappeared from the Smithsonian's budget.

War broke the connection, of course. When last spring the Smithsonian sought to re-establish this, the Amerika-Institut alleged financial embarrassment and proposed a reversion to the old arrangement of a paid Smithsonian agency in Berlin. But the Smithsonian budget for 1920-21 had already passed Congress, and, if it had not, it would have been foolhardy to ask for money with which to set up a Bureau in Germany when we were technically still at war.

Under these circumstances, the case was by agreement stated to the Institute of International Education, and the result was reported to the Colorado Springs Conference. Aid seemed reasonably well assured. But when the full esti-

mate of cost arrived, this tentative proffer was withdrawn.

As a last resort, the Smithsonian agreed to the suggestion to throw all its slender reserves into a three months' service, in the hope that the chief wartime accumulations might in this period be moved to America, while the tons of Government documents at least could get away from Washington.

The results are now beginning to show, but it is too early to announce their compass or the Smithsonian's consequent program up to June 30. We may well spare it the bombardment of questions while it is straining every resource to function in our behalf. Meanwhile for wise disposition of the Treaty, our orisons may continue to rise.

Later: The Smithsonian announces February 11 its readiness now to transmit exchange consignments to Germany.

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY,

ANNA G. HUBBARD,

PURD B. WRIGHT,

A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying.

A. L. A. County Library Leaflet

An attractive illustrated leaflet on the "County Library," what it is, how it works, how it is supported, the relation between existing libraries and the county system, and how to start a public library, is published by the A. L. A. Publishing Board and can be had at the following prices: 100 copies, \$3; 500 copies, \$12; 1000 copies, \$20; 5000 copies, \$70. On orders of 500 or more, a two-line imprint may be ordered for \$1 extra; also on orders of 500 or more, the words "Public Library Commission" in the text may be changed to "State Library," or otherwise, as desirable, for an additional charge of 75c.

Orders should be sent immediately to the A. L. A. office at 78 E. Washington Street, Chicago.

The Packard Library, New York (Broadway at 39th Street) selects books and illustrations on all subjects at the various public and private libraries and museums and arranges for having this material reserved for twenty-four hours for the convenience of its clients (theatrical managers only). It arranges also for photographing plates and other illustrations from rare books. A nominal charge is made for these services.



A CORNER IN THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY'S CO-OPERATIVE STORE

A Library Co-operative Store

"OUR Co-operative Store," as it is familiarly called by members of the staff of the New York Public Library, is one of the activities of the New York Public Library Staff Association.

On March 31st, 1920, the Staff Association voted that the Welfare Committee be empowered to investigate co-operative buying, etc., for the members of the Staff. The Committee made a survey of the co-operative stores run in connection with the larger banking companies and business houses to serve as a basis for our own plan, and appointed a Supplies Committee to have charge of promoting the scheme. This committee, now called the Co-operative Store Committee, is composed of the following members: H. J. Grumpelt, Chairman, J. H. Fedeler, E. W. Gaillard, S. S. Haines, and Misses M. V. Leavitt, C. Leffingwell, L. E. Reichhold.

The undertaking was financed by members of the staff. Subscriptions in multiples of \$5.00 and aggregating \$4,555.00 were received from 401 employees. The maximum accepted was \$100.00. The subscriptions are returnable on thirty days' demand on surrender of the original receipt.

By courtesy of the Director and the Trustees of the Library, a room was assigned near the garage in the Central Building, not well adapted to library uses but especially desirable for this

purpose. It has been equipped with light, shelving, telephone, etc. Deliveries are made by the Library's own express service from Central Building to branches, with the regular Library deliveries.

The store was opened on June 9th, in charge of an experienced storekeeper. The hours of opening are from 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. except on Saturdays when the store closes at 1:30 p. m.

One of the greatest benefits, which was felt almost immediately, was the opportunity to secure food for lunches for the members of the staff who use our lunch rooms in the Central Building, and a special effort is made to have in the store practically everything suitable for this service.

In June, a sale was conducted of various articles of women's apparel, including handkerchiefs, waists, skirts, gloves, and hosiery; and at Christmas time, a similar sale was held. Both of these were made possible by volunteers from the staff serving in their own time.

At Thanksgiving and Christmas, 1800 pounds of turkeys were sold by the store at a saving of about 8 to 10 cents per pound.

Weekly notices appear in the *Staff News* regarding the different commodities which are on sale, thus keeping the branches in touch with new items, "specials," or cuts in prices. The plan has always been based on self service and

a "cash and carry" system, our prices being made possible by direct wholesale purchases, and trade and cash discounts.

The store has been steadily growing in favor, and each month shows a decided gain over its predecessor. A 3% dividend was declared for the half year ending December 31, 1920.

An examination of the financial statistics discloses the fact that the average daily sales since the establishment of the store amount to about \$80.00. Exclusive of the turkey sales, which alone amounted to \$430.00 in a single day, the largest daily receipts were on December 22, when the sum of \$325.37 was taken in, of which \$234.79 was for the groceries and \$90.58 for dry goods. The largest weekly total is reported for the week ending December 18, during which the receipts totaled \$1383.40, of which \$958.11 was for groceries, and \$429.29 for dry goods. The average saving may be stated conservatively at 15%.

The financial report shows undivided profits of \$591.92. After setting up a reserve of 25% for depreciation on equipment, namely \$96.87, there remains a balance of \$495.05. This represents a margin of over ten per cent by which the subscribers' investments are secured.

The complete income account and balance sheet are as follows:

INCOME ACCOUNT

JUNE 9, 1920 TO DECEMBER 31, 1920

Gross sales	\$18,234.54
Less refunds	45.00
Net sales	\$18,189.54
Less cost of sales:	
Gross purchases	\$21,897.58
Less trade and cash dis-	
counts	531.85
Net purchases	\$21,365.73

Less Inventory, Jan. 1,
1921 4,599.40

Cost of goods sold \$16,766.33

Add:

Salaries \$ 597.41
Supplies used 140.39

Cost of sales \$17,504.13

Gross profit \$ 685.41

Add interest on bank account 36.56

Net income \$ 721.97

Deduct dividend declared (3% on
\$4,335 130.05

Undivided profits (see Reserve in Bal-
ance Sheet) \$ 591.92

BALANCE SHEET

As of January 1, 1921

ASSETS

Cash:

On hand \$ 20.00
In bank 22.11 \$ 42.11

Inventory:

Food \$3,563.88
Dry goods 1,035.52
Supplies 51.62 \$4,651.02

Equipment \$ 387.50

\$5,080.63

LIABILITIES

Unpaid bills \$ 23.66

Subscriptions outstanding.. \$4,335.00

Dividend on same 130.05 \$4,465.05

Reserve for depreciation on inventor-
ies and equipment \$ 591.92

\$5,080.63

MARIA V. LEAVITT.

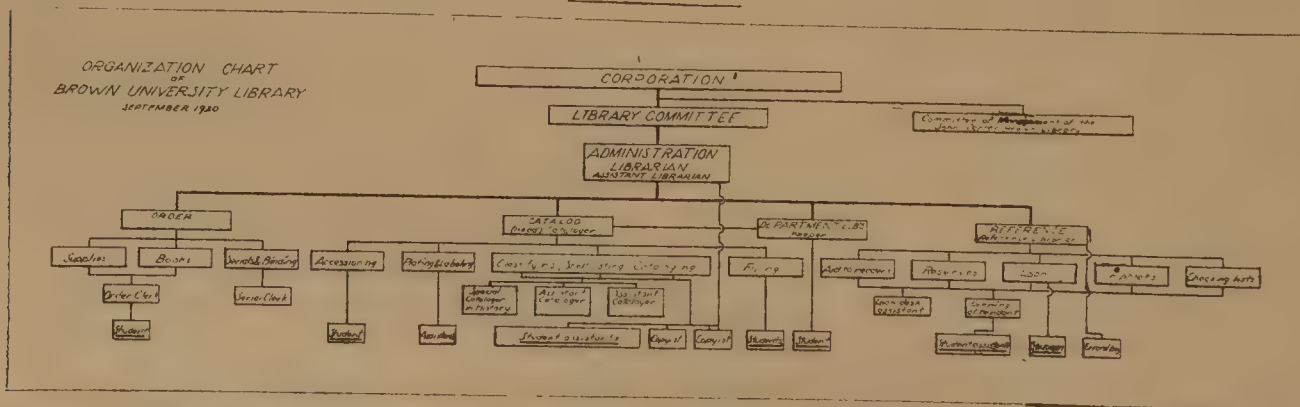


CHART SHOWING THE ORGANIZATION OF BROWN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, PRESENTED BY F. K. W. DRURY AT THE EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF COLLEGE LIBRARIANS AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NOVEMBER, 1920

Libraries of Philadelphia and Its Environs

COMPILED BY THE SPECIAL LIBRARIES COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY

1. Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.
1900 Race St. Acting Ln. William J. Fox.
Hours, 9-5; Saturday 9-12. Closed all day
Saturday during July and August. Tel.
Locust 335.
Reference library with certain borrowing privileges
for members. The collection includes natural science—
unusually complete sets of serials relating to that sub-
ject—as well as collections relating to agriculture,
anatomy, anthropology, archæology, biology, botany,
chemistry, entomology, government documents pertain-
ing to the natural sciences, mineral statistics, pamphlets,
publications of scientific societies, physiology, zoology,
travel (especially the early scientific voyages of explora-
tion).
Less complete collections in coal, coal mining, gas
(natural), horticulture, Indian languages, language,
medicine, neurology, numismatics, oil, pharmacy, phil-
osophy, physics, pomology, psychology.
The Academy includes also a large museum of natu-
ral history.
2. American Baptist Historical Society.
Chester, Pa. Ln. Dr. Frank G. Lewis. Tel.
Chester 1066-J.
Baptists, biography.
See also Crozer Theological Seminary.
3. American Baptist Publication Society, Li-
brary of Religious Education.
1701 Chestnut St. Ln. Dr. E. M. Stephenson.
Hours, 9-5; Saturday 9-12:30. Tel. Locust
530.
Sunday school books, commentaries, religious his-
tory, life of Christ, religious education, sermons.
4. American Catholic Historical Society.
715 Spruce St. Ln. P. A. Kingsley. Hours,
9-5; Saturday 9-12:30. Tel. Walnut 921.
American Catholic history.
5. American Entomological Society.
1900 Race St. Ln. E. Z. Cresson, Jr. Tel.
Locust 335.
Entomology.
6. American Philosophical Society.
104 South 5th St. Ln. I. Minis Hays. Hours,
9-5; Saturday 9-1. Tel. Lombard 3606.
The library contains full files of transactions and
proceedings of the learned societies of the world and
of scientific periodicals, agriculture, archæology, bib-
liography, geography, natural science, philology, Ameri-
can colonial and revolutionary pamphlets, valuable man-
uscript collections especially relating to Benjamin
Franklin and the Lewis and Clark expedition, and of
Indian vocabularies.
7. American Sunday School Union.
1816 Chestnut St. Ln. James McConaughy.
Tel. Locust 298.
Sunday school history and methods, Biblical inter-
pretations, Orientalisms, archæology, travel and explora-
tions in Bible lands.
The library may be consulted by appointment only.
8. Anthracite Bureau of Information.
917 Lafayette Building. 437 Chestnut St.
Director, Edward W. Parker. Hours, 9-5;
Saturday 9-12. Tel. Lombard 691.
Coal, coal mining, mineral statistics.
9. Apprentices' Free Library.
Broad and Brandywine Sts. Ln. Elizabeth V.
Kelly. Asst. Ln. Gladys Hills. Hours, 12-9.
General library but does special work with the
student body of the city and with those interested in
mechanics and trades.
10. Athenæum of Philadelphia.
219 South 6th St. Ln. Rev. Louis K. Lewis.
Asst. Ln. Franklin E. Whitmore. Hours, 9-6.
Tel. Lombard 4895.
General library. Philadelphia newspapers from early
19th century to date.
Private stock company and not open to the public.
11. Atlantic Refining Company.
1211 Chestnut St. Ln. W. J. MacBride.
Hours, 9-5. Tel. Walnut 5610.
Petroleum products: their applications, etc.
12. Bancroft, Jas., and Sons Co.
Wilmington, Del. Ln. Margaret Farren. Tel.
Wilmington 2601.
General information on business subjects.
- Bucknell Library, Crozer Theological Seminary,
Chester, Pa.
See Crozer Theological Seminary.
13. Bureau of Municipal Research.
805 Franklin Bank Building, 1422 Chestnut
St. Ln. Mabel Inness. Asst. Ln. Helen F.
Gruner. Hours, 9-5. Tel. Spruce 1823, Race
2530.
Municipal government, state government, constitu-
tions, charters, reports, documentary material, cost of
living, municipal finance.
14. Carpenters Company.
Carpenters Hall, 320 Chestnut St. Ln. Thomas
H. Marshall. Hours, 9-4. Tel. Lombard 167.
General library.
15. Chamber of Commerce.
Widener Building, Chestnut and Juniper Sts.
16. Christian Science Reading Room.
502 Perry Building, 1530 Chestnut St. Ln.
Beatrice Clayton. Asst. Ln. Edwin Nichols.
Hours, 9-9. Tel. Spruce 408.
Works of Mary Baker Eddy and all authorized
Christian Science literature.
17. Civic Club.
1300 Spruce St. Chairman, Countess of Santa
Eulalia. Tel. Walnut 6569. Hours, 9-5; Sat-
urday 9-1.
Civics.
18. College of Physicians of Philadelphia.
19 South 22nd St. Ln. Charles Perry Fisher.
Hours, 10-6; Wed. and Sat. 10-10. Tel.
Locust 1456.
Medicine.

Commercial Museum.

See Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

19. Corn Exchange National Bank.

2nd and Chestnut Sts. Ln. Florence G. Humphreys. Hours, 9-4:30; Saturday 9-1. Tel. Lombard 441.

Accounting, banks and banking, commerce, currency, economics, exchange, finance, foreign trade, scientific management, taxation.

20. Crozer Theological Seminary, Bucknell Library.

Chester, Pa. Ln. Dr. Frank G. Lewis. Tel. Chester 1066-J.

Religious library. Apocalyptic literature, Bible editions and versions, Fathers of the church, Christianity, history and teaching of other religions, especially Islam, Judaism from the Christian standpoint, missions, religious education, ministers of the Gospel, sermons, church federation and unity, interchurch world movement, German-Baptist Brethren, Shakers, Socialism.

See also American Baptist Historical Society.

21. Curtis Publishing Company, Division of Commercial Research.

6th and Walnut Sts. Ln. Mary G. Shomier. Hours, 11-2. No hours on Saturday. Advertising research.

22. Day and Zimmerman, Inc.

611 Chestnut St. Ln. Lee H. Rothrock. Asst. Ln. Miss A. K. Doyle. Hours, 9-5; Saturday 9-4:30. Tel. Market 465.

Private library. Engineering, public utilities, scientific management.

23. Diocesan Library and Reading Room.

Church House, 12th and Walnut Sts. Ln. Mrs. J. E. Bryant. Hours, 10-4; Saturday 10-12. Tel. Walnut 7148.

Bible history and canon, Bible inspiration and criticism, ministers of the gospel, missions, sermons, biography.

24. Drexel Institute Library.

32nd and Chestnut Sts. Ln. J. Peterson Ryder. Asst. Ln. Miss K. M. Trimble. Hours 9 A. M.-10 P. M.; Saturday 9-12. Tel. Preston 5325.

Engineering, (electrical, mechanical, civil), secretarial, (office practice, commerce, efficiency, etc.), domestic science and arts, (cooking, home economics, architecture, house decoration), chemistry, (organic, inorganic, induction), dietetics, costume, art books, (including books on color, design, sculpture, silver, textiles, pottery, painting).

25. Dropsie College Library.

S. E. Corner Broad and York Sts. Ln. Dr. Cyrus Adler. Asst. Ln. Joseph Reider. Hours, 9-5. No hours on Saturday. Tel. Diamond 928.

Bible and Biblical literature, Jewish literature, post Biblical, (medieval and modern), Semitic languages and literatures, (Arabic, Aramaic, Assyro-Babylonian, Ethiopic and Syriac).

26. du Pont de Nemours, E. I. and Co., Chemical Department, Technical Library.

Wilmington, Del. Ln. Margery Bedinger. Hours, 8-4:30; Saturday 8-12. Tel. 0211 du Pont Exchange (Wilmington 1720).

Chemistry, chemical technology, dyes, explosives, varnishes and laquers, paints and pigments, pyroxylin plastic. The library is especially strong in bound sets of chemical magazines, both American and foreign.

27. du Pont de Nemours, E. I. and Co., Experimental Station Library.

Henry Clay, Del. (outskirts of Wilmington). Ln. Caroline E. Williams. Asst. Ln. Elizabeth D. Kruse. Tel. Wilmington 5290.

Explosives, chemistry, paints, chemical technology.

28. du Pont de Nemours, E. I. and Co., Jackson Laboratory Library.

Deepwater Point, N. J. (Mail address, Box 525, Wilmington, Del.) Ln. Charlotte G. Noyes. Tel. Wilmington 5290. Hours, 8-3:30; Saturday 7-11 A. M.

Chemistry, (especially the chemistry of dyestuffs).

29. Engineers' Club of Philadelphia.

Secretary's office. Hours, 8 A. M.-10 P. M. Tel. Filbert 5840.

Engineering.

30. Federal Reserve Bank.

925 Chestnut St. Ln. Winthrop B. Greene. Asst. Ln. G. Jeannette Craven. Hours, 9-5; Saturday 9-12:30. Tel. Walnut 5900. Banks and banking.

31. Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Co.

112-116 North Broad St. Ln. Frank H. Sykes. Asst. Ln. Miss E. Ulrich. Hours, 8:30-4; Saturday 8:30-12:30. Tel. Spruce 2397.

Private library. Life insurance, investments, actuarial science.

32. Franklin Institute.

15 South 7th St. Ln. Alfred Rigling. Hours, 9-5; Saturday 9-12:30. Tel. Market 2373.

Chemical technology, chemistry, patents, engineering, science, technical periodicals, (particularly chemistry and electricity), physics.

33. Free Library of Philadelphia.

N. E. Cor. 13th and Locust Sts. Ln. John Ashurst. First Asst. Sarah E. Goding. Hours, 9-9. Tel. Filbert 4692.

General library.

34. Free Library of Philadelphia, Art Department.

N. E. Cor. 13th and Locust Sts. Chief of Dept. Anna R. Dougherty. First Asst. E. Jane Ogden. Hours, 9-9. Tel. Filbert 4692.

Fine Arts, (architecture, decoration, painting, engraving, music, etc.; periodicals relating to the fine arts, facsimile collection).

35. Free Library of Philadelphia, Department for the Blind.

204 South 13th St. Chief of Dept. Mrs. Emma R. Neisser Delfino. Hours, 9-5. Tel. Walnut 7731.

Embossed books and periodicals. (including Braille, European Braille, Revised Braille, Line Letter, Moon, and New York point types).

36. Free Library of Philadelphia, Department of Public Documents.

17th and Spring Garden Sts. Chief of Dept.

- Martha L. Coplin. Hours, 9-5. Tel. Poplar 4640.
Government documents, (U. S. federal and state and foreign government documents).
37. Free Library of Philadelphia, Municipal Reference Division.
1233 Locust St. Chief of Division, Helen M. Rankin. Hours 9-5. Tel. Filbert 4692.
Municipal documents, (U. S. and foreign)
38. Free Library of Philadelphia, Pamphlet Division.
1233 Locust St. Chief of Division Helen M. Rankin. Hours 9-9. Tel. Filbert 4692.
Pamphlets, (miscellaneous, reports of institutions, and school and college catalogs), European war.
39. Free Library of Philadelphia, Periodical Department.
N. E. Cor. 13th and Locust Sts. Chief of Dept. Jean E. Graffen. First Asst. Helen M. Squires. Hours, 9-9. Tel. Filbert 4692.
Periodicals, (including periodical indexes and trade journals).
40. Free Public Library.
Jersey City, N. J. Ln. Edmund W. Miller. Asst. Ln. Mrs. Nellie K. Fagan. Tel. Montgomery 468.
General library.
41. Friends' Free Library.
Germantown, Pa. Ln. Hanna F. Jones. Asst. Ln. Jean M. Smith. Hours, 9:30-9. Tel. Germantown 6023.
General library.
History of Friends.
42. Friends' Library.
142 N. 16th St. Ln. Linda A. Moore. Hours, 9-1, 2-5; Saturday 9-1. Tel. Spruce 3130.
History of Friends, genealogy.
43. General Electric Company.
Witherspoon Building. Ln. Miss M. E. Rippon. Hours, 9-5; Saturday 9-1. Tel. Walnut 5000.
Electricity, industrial activities.
44. German Society of Pennsylvania.
Marshall and Spring Garden Sts. Ln. Lina Hertzog. Hours, 2-6, Wednesday and Friday. Tel. Market 4365.
History; German-American literature.
45. Girard College Library.
Girard and Corinthian Aves. Ln. Mary McCutchen. Hours, 8:15-9:15; Saturday 9-5; Sunday 1:30-5:30; during Christmas, Easter and summer vacation 9-5. Tel. Poplar 6079.
General library.
46. Grand Lodge F. & A. M. of Pennsylvania.
Broad and Filbert Sts. Ln. Dr. J. E. Burnett Buckenham. Asst. Ln. William J. Paterson. Hours, 9-10; Saturday 9-12. Tel. Locust 4190.
General works on Masonry and Masonic biography.
47. Hahnemann Medical College.
224 North Broad St. Ln. Mrs. Irma Hering Evans. Asst. Lns. Miss Tegtmeier, Miss Her-
ing. Hours, 9-5; Saturday 9-1. Tel. Spruce 2276.
Medicine, (homeopathic).
48. Hirst Free Library.
901 Drexel Building. Ln. Elizabeth N. Cope. Tel. Main 6751.
Law.
49. Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
13th and Locust Sts. Ln. Dr. John W. Jordan. Asst. Ln. Ernest Spofford. Hours, 9-5. Tel. Walnut 781.
Pennsylvania history, manuscripts, Americana, charities, corporations, genealogy, French Revolution, German-American literature, colonial laws.
50. Houghton, E. F., and Co.
240 W. Somerset St. Ln. M. Stella Heim. Asst. Ln. Miss E. C. Sullivan. Hours, 8:30-5:30; Saturdays 8:30-12:30. Tel. Kensington 7100.
Chemistry, lubrication, oils, leather, tanning.
51. Independence Bureau.
137 South 5th St. Ln. Louise Keller. Hours, 9-5. Tel. Lombard 435.
Accident prevention, employment management, ore extinction, (as it relates to private fire departments, their work and apparatus), fire protection, (as it relates to various industries and industrial plants), first aid in illness and injury, industrial relations, diseases of occupations, industrial pensions, welfare work.
52. Jackson's Philadelphia Year Book.
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Broad and Chestnut Sts. Pub. Joseph Jackson. Hours, 9-5. Tel. Walnut 5644.
Philadelphia history and geography, maps, directories of Philadelphia.
53. Keneseth Isreal Library.
1717 N. Broad St. Ln. Jennie Gerson. Hours, 7 P. M.-10 P. M.; Saturday and Sunday 2-5. Tel. Diamond 3077.
Jewish.
54. Krauth Memorial Library, Lutheran Theological Seminary.
Mt. Airy, Ln. Rev. Dr. Luther D. Reed. Asst. Ln. Mary E. Kaighn. Hours, 9-5, 7-9:30; Saturday 9-5. Tel. Chestnut Hill 74.
Theological literature with particular emphasis on that relating to the Lutheran church, Fathers of the church, Christian unity, Bible editions and versions, biography.
55. Law Association of Philadelphia.
600 City Hall. Ln. Luther E. Hewitt. Hours, 9-10; Saturday 9-6. Closed during July and August. Tel. Electrical Bureau.
Law, patent law, public service commission reports.
56. Lehigh University Library.
Bethlehem, Pa. Ln. John Lammey Stewart. Asst. Ln. Peter F. Stauffer.
Science, engineering, economics.
57. Library Association of Friends.
140 N. 15th St. Ln. Gertrude Holt. Hours, 11-6. Tel. Spruce 575.
History of Friends.
58. Library Company of Philadelphia.
Locust and Juniper Sts. Ln. George Maurice

- Abbot. Hours, 9-5; Saturdays during July, 12; Sunday 1-5:30; during summer 1-5. Tel. Filbert 5846.
General library. Especially strong in Civil War and regimental history; also possesses the Brewster collection of Italian books.
59. Library Company of Philadelphia, Ridgway Branch.
Broad and Christian Sts. Asst. Ln. in Charge, Bunford Samuel. Hours, 9-5; Saturdays during July, 9-12; winter, Sunday, 1-5:30; summer, Sunday 1-5.
Especially strong in Americana, broadsides and play-bills, chess, older editions of the classics, Egyptology, geology of the U. S., Methodism, bound newspapers, Master of the Rolls series and other historical works published by the British Government.
Lutheran Theological Seminary. Krauth Memorial Library.
See Krauth Memorial Library, Lutheran Theological Seminary.
60. Manufacturers' Club.
Broad and Walnut Sts. Ln. Samuel Goforth. Tel. Locust 2.
General library.
61. Mariners' Library.
332 S. Front St. Ln. R. Simonson. Hours, 10-9. Tel. Lombard 2841.
General library.
62. Mercantile Library.
16 S. 10th St. Ln. T. Wilson Hedley. Asst. Ln. Miss Robinson. Hours, 9-10. Tel. Filbert 4213.
General library. Especially strong collections of directories, Irish literature, Shakespeareana, Junius' letters, newspaper files, civil war history.
63. New Church Book Association, Library and Reading Room.
2129 Chestnut St. Ln. Rev. John W. Stockwell. Hours, 9-5; Saturday 9-12. Tel. Locust 2511.
Works of Swedenborg and collateral works about "The Church of the New Jerusalem," called The New Church and also known as "Swedenborgian."
64. New Jersey State Library.
Trenton, N. J. Ln. F. E. Croasdale. Legislative Ref. Bureau, John P. Dullard. General Reference, Katharine B. Rogers. Tel. 1001.
Government documents, New Jersey newspapers, New Jersey legislation, law, genealogy, history, (especially New Jersey history).
65. New Jersey Zinc Co. (of Pennsylvania).
Palmerton, Pa. Ln. P. A. Bartholomew. Asst. Ln. Miss K. C. Ashman. Tel. Palmerton 169-J.
Technical subjects.
66. Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.
1300 Locust St. Recording Sec. Ernest Spofford. Hours, 9-5. Tel. Walnut 7783.
Antiquities, numismatics.
67. Pedagogical Library.
19th above Chestnut. Ln. Ada F. Liveright.
Asst. Ln. Hazel Coffin. Hours, 9-4; Saturday 9-12. Tel. Spruce 1940.
Education, psychology.
68. Peirce School.
Pine St. west of Broad. Ln. Horace O. Wells. Asst. Ln. Isabella C. McCaffry. Hours, 9-4:30; Saturday 9-12. Tel. Locust 6770.
Accounting, salesmanship, business, English language, commerce.
69. Pennsylvania Bureau of Municipalities.
Dept. of Internal Affairs.
Harrisburg, Pa. Ln. Anna M. Neuhauser.
Recreation, parks, accounting, city planning, municipal government.
70. Pennsylvania Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau.
105 S. 12th St. Ln. Josephine B. Carson. Hours, 9-5; Saturday 9-12. Tel. Walnut 3280.
The library collection includes books and pamphlets on diseases of occupation, industrial accidents, processes and materials of manufacture, social insurance, (particularly workmen's compensation), and wage and employment statistics.
71. Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.
606 Finance Building. Ln. David Rust. Hours, 10-4; Saturday, 10-12. Tel. Spruce 2181.
Horticulture, agriculture, botany, pomology.
72. Pennsylvania Hospital Medical Library.
8th and Spruce Sts. Ln. Milton M. Bergey. Hours, No regular hours. Tel. Walnut 6690.
Medicine, surgery.
73. Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf.
Mt. Airy. Ln. M. Leona Archibald. Hours, 8-4. Tel. Chestnut Hill 700.
Education of the deaf.
74. Pennsylvania Museum.
Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park. Ln. Daisy Fansler. Hours, 9:30-5. Tel. Overbrook 1136 (Director's Office.)
Fine arts, numismatics, ceramics, textiles, industrial arts, arts and crafts.
75. Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art.
320 S. Broad St. Ln. Kate deW. Berg. Hours, 9-4; Saturday 9-12. Tel. Locust 6634.
Art, textiles.
76. Pennsylvania School for Social Service.
1302 Pine St. Ln. Mrs. Henry E. Pearson. Hours, 9-5; Saturdays 9-1. Tel. Walnut 6900.
Biology, economics, psychiatry, psychology, public health, social work, sociology.
77. Pennsylvania State Library.
Harrisburg, Pa. Ln. Dr. Thomas Lynch Montgomery. Asst. Ln. Norman D. Gray. Tel. Harrisburg 9000.
Genealogy, law, Pennsylvania history.
78. Philadelphia Bourse Library.
4th and 5th Sts. Ln. O. G. Bachman. Hours, 9-5; Saturday 9-1. Tel. Lombard 3920.
Trade journals, directories, government documents.
79. Philadelphia City Institute, Free Library.
1737 Chestnut St. Ln. Mary E. Hoffman.

- Hours, 9-10; Saturday 10-9. Tel. Spruce 3720; Race 7161.
General library.
80. Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.
145 N. 10th St. Ln. F. P. Stroup. Asst Ln. Mrs. A. S. Capwell. Hours, 9-5; Saturday 9-1. Tel. Filbert 5576.
Pharmacy, chemistry, botany, bacteriology.
81. Philadelphia Commercial Museum.
34th St. below Spruce St. Ln. John J. Macfarlane. Asst. Ln. Miss A. T. Rogers. Hours, 8:30-4:30; Saturday 8:30-1. Tel. Baring 322; West 257.
Commerce, commercial research, directories, foreign trade, government documents, photographs, travel, commercial statistics of all countries. Excellent collection of geography; newspapers, periodicals.
82. Philadelphia Electric Co.
10th and Chestnut Sts. Ln. E. Mae Taylor. Hours, 8:30-5; Saturday 8:30-12. Tel. Walnut 4700.
Electricity, (generation, transmission, distribution), illumination, (domestic & industrial purposes), traction and electric railways.
83. Philadelphia Normal School.
13th and Spring Garden Sts. Ln. Elizabeth B. Gendell. Hours, 8:30-4; No hours on Saturday. Tel. Poplar 4840.
Education.
84. Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company.
1520 Spruce St. Ln. Anna S. Bonsall. Hours, 8-5; Saturday 8-1. Tel. Locust 2062.
Statistics, public service commissions, public utility companies, electric railways, economics, accidents, cost of living, welfare work.
85. Presbyterian Historical Society.
520 Witherspoon Building. Ln. Dr. Louis Benson. Hours, 10-5; Saturday 10-12. Tel. Walnut 7390.
History of Presbyterian and Reformed Churches, religion.
86. Princeton University. Pliny Fisk Statistical Library.
Princeton, N. J. Ln. Florence L. Hurd.
Banking, finance, transportation, corporations, (railroad, public utilities, industrial).
87. Provident Life and Trust Co.
4th and Chestnut Sts. Ln. Mary S. Allen. Hours, 9-4:30; Saturday 9-12:30. Tel. Lombard 100.
Life insurance, banks and banking, finance, office management, business psychology, public service corporations, actuarial science, investments, salesmanship (life insurance).
88. Prudential Insurance Co. of America, Statistician's Library.
Newark, N. J. 3rd Vice Pres. and Statistician, Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman. Asst. Statistician, F. S. Crum.
Statistics & economics, insurance, industrial mortality analysis, ordinary mortality analysis, occupations and industries, U. S. statistics and information by states and counties, public health and vital statistics, medical statistics, anthropology and immigration, expositions and exhibits.
89. Public Ledger.
6th and Chestnut Sts. Ln. Joseph F. Kwapil. Asst. Ln. John J. Goetz. Hours, 7:30-1:30 A. M.; Sunday 3-11 P. M. Tel. Walnut 3000.
News clippings, news index, general reference, photographs, information bureau.
90. Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, Newark, N. J. Ln. Alma C. Mitchell.
Trade catalogues, gas engineering, public service commission reports, street railways, electric engineering, railway engineering, railroads.
- Ridgway Library.
See Library Company of Philadelphia, Ridgway Branch.
- Seaman's Free Reading Room.
See Mariners' Library.
91. Site and Relic Society Reference Library.
Vernon Park, Germantown. Ln. Dr. I. Pearson Willits. (No telephone.)
Philadelphia history and relics.
92. Sociological Library, Municipal Court.
21st and Race Sts. Ln. Mrs. Evelyn B. Paxton. Tel. Electrical Bureau, Municipal Court.
Sociology.
93. Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity.
Clearing house and Secretary's Office 1233 Locust St. Sec. Helen M. Rankin. Tel. Filbert 4692.
- Stephens, William B., Memorial Library.
See William B. Stephens Memorial Library.
94. Teachers' Institute of the City and County of Philadelphia.
Locust St. above Broad. Ln. Anna E. Lindsay. Asst. Ln. Dena D. Ungemach. Hours, 9:30-5; Wednesday 4-5. No telephone.
Pedagogy.
95. Temple University.
Broad and Berks Sts. Ln. Araminta M. McLane. Asst. Ln. Clara L. Macmillan. Hours, 9-5; Saturday 9-12. Tel. Diamond 631.
General library.
96. Temple University. Dept. of Medicine.
18th and Buttonwood Sts. Ln. (Mrs.) Rebecca S. Sharp. Hours, 9-5; Saturday 9-12. Tel. Poplar 640.
Dentistry, pharmacology, chiropody, chemistry, medicine.
97. Union League.
Broad and Sansom Sts. Ln. Alfred Lee. Hours, 7 A. M.-1 A. M. Tel. Locust 1400.
United States history and biography, civil war, world war.
98. United Gas Improvement Company.
Broad and Arch Sts. Ln. William E. Saunders. Hours, 9-4:30; Saturday 9-12. Tel. Locust 1300.
Coal and oil, electricity, gas, (natural and artificial), illumination, legislation as to public utilities, municipal ownership, water power.

99. United States Naval Home.

24th and Gray's Ferry Road. Chaplain of Naval Home. Hours, 8-4:30. Tel. Locust 216. General library.

100. University of Pennsylvania Library. 500,000 volumes.

34th below Walnut St. Ln. Asa Don Dickinson. Asst. Ln. Katherine S. Leiper. Hours, 8:15-10; Sunday 2-6. Tel. Baring 100.

Main library contains the general collection, which is especially rich in the following lines: Danteana; American drama, education, Franklin imprints, Chinese books, Japanese books, Russian books, political economy pamphlets published prior to 1860; English finance pamphlets since 1700; Banking, English, French and German public documents; Semitic literature; spiritualism.

There are also in the University thirteen Departmental Libraries which are cataloged at the central library building. These sub-libraries are generally open on week days during the college year, from 9 to 5, except on Saturday afternoons. These collections are in a sense special libraries. They deal with the following subjects: archaeology (the Museum Library), architecture; astronomy (at Flower Observatory, Upper Darby), botany, dentistry, engineering, geology, hygiene, medicine, psychology, physics, veterinary medicine, and zoology. All except the Astronomy Library may be reached on the telephone by calling Baring 100.

101. University of Pennsylvania. Biddle Law Library.

3400 Chestnut St. Ln. (Mrs.) Margaret C. Klingelsmith. Hours, 8:30-10:45. Tel. Baring 100.

Law library containing 63,000 vols.

102. University of Pennsylvania. School of Fine Arts Library.

33rd St. above Spruce. Ln. Deborah Morris. Hours, 8:30-5. Tel. Baring 100.

Archaeology, architecture, art, city planning, paint, painting, lighting, landscape architecture, heating, ventilation, sanitation, biography, sculpture, engineering, building construction, civil engineering, housing, mechanics.

103. University of Pennsylvania. Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology.

36th and Woodlawn Ave. Ln. (Miss) C. N. Perine. Hours, 9-5; Saturday 9-1. Tel. Preston 2575.

Neurology, anatomy, biology, psychology.

104. Wagner Free Institute of Science.

17th and Montgomery Ave. Director, John G. Rothermel. Hours, 9-9. Tel. Diamond 4860.

Scientific publications, science, engineering, chemistry, botany, zoology, biology.

105. William B. Stephens Memorial Library.

146 Krams Ave., Manayunk. Ln. Katharine H. Shoemaker. Hours, 2-9. Tel. Manayunk 126.

Special reference library embracing all departments of science and technology. It is especially strong in the following subjects: biology, chemical technology, chemistry, disease, engineering, fine arts, manufactures, mathematics, medicine, periodicals, surgery.

106. Wilmington Institute Free Library.

Wilmington, Del. Ln. Arthur L. Bailey.

General library.

Delawareana.

107. Y. M. C. A. Central Library.

1421 Arch St. Ln. Catherine F. Bugbee.

First Asst. Mrs. John L. Sigmund. Hours, 9-9:30. Tel. Locust 2890.

General library. Particularly strong in boys' work, general religious works, vocational education, Y. M. C. A. organization.

Restricted to the use of the members of the Y. M. C. A.

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December's Favorite Books

THE fiction most in demand in the public libraries during December according to Frank Parker Stockbridge's list in the February *Bookman*, are, in order of popularity:

The Age of Innocence. Edith Wharton. Appleton.
 The Top of the World. Ethel M. Dell. Putnam.
 A Poor Wise Man. Mary Roberts Rinehart. Doran.
 This Side of Paradise. F. Scott Fitzgerald. Scribner.
 The Valley of Silent Men. James Oliver Curwood. Cosmopolitan.
 Main Street. Sinclair Lewis. Harcourt.

For the same month the six best sellers in fiction according to the February *Books of the Month* were:

The Valley of Silent Men. James Oliver Curwood. Cosmopolitan.
 A Poor Wise Man. Mary Roberts Rinehart. Doran.
 The Age of Innocence. Edith Wharton. Appleton.
 The Trumpeter Swan. Temple Bailey. Penn.
 Main Street. Sinclair Lewis. Harcourt.
 The Top of the World. Ethel M. Dell. Putnam.

The general books most in demand at the public libraries were:

Margot Asquith: An Autobiography. Margot Asquith. Doran.
 White Shadows in the South Seas. Frederick O'Brien. Century.
 Now It Can Be Told. Philip Gibbs. Harper.

The Outline of History. H. G. Wells. Macmillan.

Memoirs of the Empress Eugenie. Comte Fleury. Appleton.

The Americanization of Edward Bok. Edward Bok. Scribner.

The best sellers in general literature were:
 The Autobiography of Margot Asquith. Margot Asquith. Doran.

White Shadows in the South Seas. Frederick O'Brien. Century.

Theodore Roosevelt and His Time. Ed. by Joseph B. Bishop. Scribner.

The Outline of History. H. G. Wells. Macmillan.

Roaming Through the West Indies. Harry A. Franck. Century.

Memoirs of Empress Eugenie. Comte Fleury. Appleton.

To Catalogers

The Catalog Section of the A. L. A. is most anxious to have a complete list, of the catalogers of the country, and takes this means of getting a registration. Please send your name, address, position, education, training, experience, special line of work, etc., including, if you will, salary received and position and salary desired. If the information is sent on a catalog card, preferably typewritten, with name inverted for filing, the aid will be appreciated. Address Ellen M. Chandler, Chairman, Catalog Section A. L. A., Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Librarian and His Work

1. "As Seen by "The Best Known Librarian in America"

"A LIFE OF GREAT PLEASURE"

IN a series on "Careers for a Young Man," John Cotton Dana is interviewed on "Library Work" in the New York *Evening Post* of February 5th.

"There is," he says, "a real opportunity for men as heads of technical libraries, and as directors of the city public libraries. An energetic man at the head of a public library can be more than a librarian to the community. He can act as a leader in public thought by speaking before meetings and as a member of various clubs of the city." . . .

The opportunities in the Library field, he continues, "are sure to increase in number and worth. Large business houses are coming to realize the value of private libraries, and many

good positions are made available thru these libraries for trained men and women." . . . But, "A man must be born to library work. If he feels called to this field of activity, he may look forward to a life of great pleasure but of modest income. His position is generally secure and he has an opportunity to assume a place of importance in the community." . . . "It is absurd for a young man to enter this profession unless he is attached to his fellow men." . . . "He must have a sympathetic spirit and love for the community."

Mr. Dana concludes his discussion, which ought at least to bring many interested inquirers to the library, by discussing average salaries and outlining the preparation necessary, and the institutions giving training for this work.

2. "As Others See Us"

"DOCTOR PERPLEXORUM"

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Allusions in recent literature to the librarian have not always been such that we felt proud of seeing ourselves as others see us, at least as they have seen fit to characterize us, and one of the leaders of our profession has called special attention to the reluctance of authors generally to give credit to the libraries which have provided them with the means of creating their own productions to such a large extent.

There are, of course, exceptions to this practice, but the rule is quite general and somewhat surprising when it is realized that in many of our cities one-third of the population is systematically becoming acquainted with the works of these same authors thru the instrumentality of the library.

It is, therefore, unusually encouraging to find so kindly and appreciative a tribute to the profession, especially to the university departmental librarian, as appears in the notable lecture of the eminent physician and scholar, Sir William Osler, on the "Old Humanities and the New Science," delivered by him as president of the Classical Association at Oxford in 1919, practically his last public utterance.

The reference as found in the recent Houghton Mifflin edition of this lecture is as follows:

"The time, too, is ripe for the Bodleian to become a *studium generale*, with ten or more departments, each in charge of a special sub-librarian. When the beautiful rooms, over the portals of which are the mocking blue and gold inscriptions, are once more alive with students, the task of teaching subjects on historical lines will be greatly lightened. What has been done with the Music-Room, and with the Science-Room, thru the liberality of Dr. and Mrs. Singer, should be done for classics, history, literature, theology, etc., each section in charge of a sub-librarian who will be *Doctor perplexorum* alike to professor, don and undergraduate."

The librarian who is still a true book lover will find much genuine pleasure in Harvey Cushing's introduction wherein he refers to the unique volumes in the library of Sir William Osler, who was, be it recalled, some seven years president of the Bibliographical Society and "as great a lover of books as of men."

JOHN BOYNTON KAISER, *Librarian*.
Tacoma Public Library.

COURTESY AWARDS

Librarians have been recipients recently of the courtesy awards of the New York *Daily News* and the Chicago *Tribune*. The *Tribune* reporter, after having tested many people, went to the A. L. A. Headquarters at Chicago, where Miss Eva Ford, so well known to A. L. A. mem-

bers, offered to find for him what he wanted in the Chicago Public Library.

The *Daily News* prize was awarded to Miss Betty Levine of the Woodstock Branch of the New York Public Library, who explained to a visitor unacquainted with library routine how to find books, and offered to obtain for him, thru inter-branch loan that same afternoon, a book urgently needed.

"THE ADMIRABLE PUBLIC SYSTEM OF AMERICA"

"I do not suppose that 'Authors and I' could have been written week by week, without missing one Tuesday from March 12, 1919, to the present moment, had it not been for the admirable Public Library system of America. Three thousand miles away from my own books, I found, first at Westport, Connecticut, and then at the

58th Street Branch of the New York Public Library, that when I needed books I had only to explain my wants to the young lady in charge to have all the works of the author, chosen for the week, placed at my disposal. Sometimes in 58th Street it must have looked as if I was about to open a second-hand book shop. How delightful it was, by my own radiator, to linger evening after evening over an author, and to be at him again long before the morning paper arrived. This was my harvest. I gathered it in joyfully, without labour, for the seeds had been sown in the seven arduous years during which it was my privilege to be Editor of the *Academy*. So this book came into being: so the various writers with whom I lived, in spirit, week by week, composed themselves into this, my latest book—'Authors and I.'"—C. Lewis Hind (John Lane Co.)

Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1920

SERVICE hampered by low salaries or insufficient funds and expansion restricted by lack of shelving space are emphasized as in former years in the report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920. The present conditions in the Library service are declared to present a crisis that must be met in a large way if the Library is not to experience a constant depletion of the professional staffs and a fatal deterioration in scholarship. The Reading Room Staff lost 25 assistants, or more than one-third of its force during the year. The division most affected by reduced appropriations for 1921 is the Legislative Reference Service, where the reduction from \$45,000 for 1920 to \$25,000 for 1921 has necessitated a curtailment of the personnel by nearly 50 per cent, and has resulted in the practical crippling of a service to Members of Congress which cannot be furnished by any other division of the Library.

Including the Law Library, the total contents of the Library of Congress at the close of the fiscal year were: Books, 2,831,333, a gain of 120,777 over 1919; maps and charts (pieces), 166,448, as against 163,484 in 1919; music (volumes and pieces), 879,400, compared with 848,292 in 1919; prints (pieces), 418,976, as against 409,029 in 1919. Gifts from various unofficial sources aggregated 12,530 volumes and pamphlets.

The important Chinese collection was further strengthened by the addition of 498 works in

4165 volumes, which exceeded in number and value all the other Far Eastern accessions, and represented an increase of approximately 10 per cent in the number of works in the Library of Congress. The Library now probably contains the largest collection of official gazetteers to be found outside of China, and undoubtedly the largest collection of Chinese collectanea or *ts'ung shu*, works of the greatest importance, containing as they do reprints of many important works now lost or extremely difficult to secure. One of the half dozen official general gazetteers has proved to be of extraordinary interest, having been found to be a new and important fragment of the Yüan Gazetteer, apparently not known to Chinese bibliographers. The first draft of this work was ordered by Kublai Khan in 1285, and this manuscript is probably a portion of the original manuscript of 1303, a recompilation ordered and approved by Kublai Khan's grandson, Timur.

From the three collections of Hebraica and Judaica made by Dr. Ephraim Deinard selections have been made of about 3000 volumes, 350 of these written in Ladino, the vernacular of Jews in the former Turkish Empire and on the Balkan peninsula. Special value is placed on a large number of books from Russian presses before the establishment of censorship under the Czaristic régime. The Library also records for the first time in its history the addition of a Caxton, the "Golden Legend" of Jacobus de Voragine, number 30 in De Ricci's

"Census of Caxtons," printed at Westminster by Caxton about 1485.

The Division of Manuscripts continues to be the storehouse of material for writers on American history. The recently published letters of President Roosevelt were taken from the collection he placed in the library. The already large collection of the papers of President Taft has been doubled in extent, but is not open to consultation at present. Thirty letters of Grover Cleveland to Captain (afterwards Rear-Admiral) Robley D. Evans have been purchased, as well as Washington and Franklin papers of more than ordinary historical interest. A collection of letters and papers relating to the beginnings of the National Capital to be known as the Digges-L'Enfant-Morgan Papers was received from the late Dr. James Dudley Morgan. Besides the L'Enfant papers are original and unpublished letters of Washington, Lafayette, D'Estaing, Rochambeau, De Grasse, and their contemporaries.

Files of fourteen German newspapers thru 1919 were received by the Periodical Division, as well as several other files of European newspapers for the War period. The number of current periodicals received during the year was 7423 (7260 in 1919; 6712 in 1918).

The Semitic Division has rendered greater service than ever before to government departments and officials, and has been in constant communication with societies organized in this country for training scientists and technicians in order that they may apply American methods to agriculture and industry in Palestine. The Slavic Section has received a valuable collection of Russian index cards and reference material from George Kennan, the foremost living American authority on pre-war Russia.

The year brought no abatement of the unusual activities in work for the blind. The annual circulation of embossed books increased 12 per cent, and the number of blind visitors 100 per cent. The American Library Association and volunteer Braille copyists rendered material assistance in the increased production of Braille books. Practically all shipments from abroad delayed by war conditions were received during the year.

The number of volumes cataloged during the year was 82,192, of which 64,280 were new accessions and 17,912 recataloged (1918-1919: 82,335 volumes, accessions 64,034, recataloged 18,251; 1917-1918: 89,467 volumes, accessions 64,129, recataloged 25,338); or 143 volumes

less than last year. The number of volumes classified and prepared for the shelves was 83,731 (79,071 in 1919), of which 67,340 were new accessions and 16,391 were reclassified.

The portion of the Library now classified under the new classification contains, in round numbers, 1,859,000 volumes. The number of subscribers to printed cards increased from 2693 to 2877. Cash sales of cards, including subscriptions to the proof sheets, amounted to \$77,155.86, an increase over the sale of 1918-1919 of about 4 per cent. Cards for about 27,500 different titles were added to the stock during the year, including about 3200 cards printed for libraries in the District of Columbia and about 1600 for other co-operating libraries. Since the scale of prices went into effect in July, 1918, the cost of the cards when delivered by the Government Printing Office has increased about 40 per cent, and the salaries of searchers and card-drawers increased nearly 30 per cent.

Expenditures of the Library and Copyright Office for salaries and contingent expenses and for building and grounds totaled \$722,654.67 out of an appropriation of \$728,759 for 1920, as compared with expenditure of \$701,014.64 in 1919. The 1921 appropriation is \$719,025.

Congestion of the shelves has grown with the addition during the year of 120,000 volumes to the Library, a mass of material exceeded but twice in the history of the Library, altho ocean transportation is still far from normal. Systematic elimination of duplicate copies is expected to relieve the situation only slightly, and undesirable makeshifts such as breaking up groups of related material to shelve in widely separated parts of the building, and the shelving of books behind other books on the same shelves have been necessary.

COUNTY LIBRARIES: A CORRECTION

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I regret that in my article on county libraries printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for September 15th, I was inadvertently led into making the mis-statement that New England had no county libraries at all. The work of the Worcester County Law Library has been called to my attention and inasmuch as the books of this library are loaned to any resident of the county, my original statement should be corrected.

WILLIAM J. HAMILTON, *Secretary,*
Indiana Public Library Commission.

Books for Indian Troops

NOT the least important of the schemes for the well-being of Indian troops serving thru long periods as wardens of the marches on the North-West Frontier is the provision of books, due to the exertions of Colonel Asghar Ali.

"I have," he says in *The Pioneer* (Allahabad) "organised a scheme for the establishment of a Literary Book Bureau for Indian soldiers on a permanent and sound footing, with its headquarters at Solan (Simla Hills) and circulating libraries in the different areas, by means of which suitable literature may be freely distributed to the units, hospitals, ambulance trains, etc., in order to enable our soldiers to pass their leisure hours profitably. The scope of the plan is not limited to the frontier only, it includes all countries out of India, wherever Indian troops are serving."

To sum up the scheme: "1. Well-established circulating libraries for the free distribution of wholesome and healthy literature have been opened in different areas at the front. Every library has a librarian and is stocked with a sufficient number of amusing books, histories, novels, and with albums for illiterate men. These are printed in Urdu, Gurmukhi, Hindi, Maharatti, Gujratti, Tamil and Roman. The books and albums are issued to battalions, hospitals, etc., according to the requirements of these units and are returned to the library for exchange once a month or more frequently. 2. Newspapers and periodicals are regularly supplied in sufficient number (free of charge) direct from the various presses. They are printed in different dialects and English papers are provided for the English-reading Indian staff of the Forces.

"To give some idea of the magnitude of Colonel Asghar Ali's undertaking," continues *The Pioneer*, "it may be mentioned that during last June no fewer than 3,429 copies of each issue of three vernacular newspapers were supplied to the troops on the North-West Frontier and in East Persia while during last cold weather, when the number of wounded and convalescent in hospitals was greater than is happily now the case, the number exceeded five thousand copies. There are two base libraries, one at Dera Ismail Khan and the other at Bannu, containing over four thousand volumes, from which supplies are sent to all outposts."

Open to all Interested

THE first of the Thursday evening lectures given by the Library School of the New York Public Library was given on Feb. 10th, when Hannah C. Ellis, librarian of the Hamilton Fish Branch, spoke on "Youth and the Library," and George A. Hastings, assistant secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association, on the library's part in promoting social welfare.

There were over one hundred people present and the round table conducted by Florence Bradley was particularly well attended.

These lectures, held in room 213 of the Central Building at 8 o'clock on Thursday evenings, are open to all librarians interested, together with their friends. Preceding each lecture, beginning at 7:15 o'clock, a Round Table on books relating to the topic of the evening will be held under leadership in room 223.

Other lectures in the course are:

Feb. 17. "Three Great Victorians: Arnold, Browning and Carlyle," by John Kelman, Pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Feb. 24. "American Ideals," by Allen T. Burns, director of the "Study of Methods of Americanization."

March 3. "The Intellectual Horizon in England" by S. K. Ratcliffe, New York representative of the *Manchester Guardian*.

March 10. "How to Choose Books on the War for Libraries with Limited Funds" by Herbert Adams Gibbons, author of "The New Map of Europe."

March 17. "The Industrial Plant Library and How It Can Be Encouraged" by Ida Tarbell.

March 24. "Suggestions to the Children's Librarian from Modern Education" by William H. Kilpatrick, professor of Education, Teachers' College.

March 31. "Some Books Dealing with Present Social and Industrial Problems" by Corinne Bacon, editor of the Standard Catalog series.

April 7. "Criticism and Reviewing" by Henry Seidel Canby, editor of the *Literary Review* of the *New York Evening Post*.

April 14. "The Newspaper," by Frank I. Cobb, editor of *The World*, New York.

April 21. "Biography versus the Biographical Novel, with a Glance at a few Biographies" by Corinne Bacon.

April 28. "The Publishing and Distribution of Books" by Lowell Brentano.

The Best Books on Advertising

A LIST of advertising books compiled by Cecil A. Ross, librarian of the Harvard University Graduate school of Business Administration, was given in *Advertising and Selling* for December 18th. In preparing the list, Mr. Ross asked an equal number each of teachers of advertising and of advertising agencies to submit a list of ten to twenty-five of the best books in this field. Lists were received from seven teachers of advertising and five advertising agencies, one list from the education committee of the large advertising club and one list from the publishers of the leading advertising periodical. These fourteen lists have been combined into a composite list of five groups according to the number of lists in which the various books were mentioned as indicated below. In addition to these thirty books, twenty-five others were mentioned, each in one list only. These are not given here.

Books mentioned in ten to twelve of the fourteen lists are:

Cherington, P. T. *Advertising as a Business Force.* (Doubleday, Page).

Hollingworth, H. L. *Advertising and Selling; Principles of Appeal and Response.* (Appleton).

Scott, W. D. *The Psychology of Advertising.* (Small, Maynard).

Starch, Daniel. *Advertising; Its Principles, Practice and Technique.* (Seltzer).

Tipper, Harry, and others. *Advertising, Its Principles and Practice*, by Harry Tipper, H. L. Hollingworth, G. B. Hotchkiss and F. A. Parsons. (Ronald Press).

Books mentioned in seven to nine lists are:

Adams, H. F. *Advertising and Its Mental Laws.* (Macmillan).

Hall, S. R. *Writing an Advertisement.* (Houghton Mifflin).

Parsons, F. A. *The Principles of Advertising Arrangement.* (Prang Educational Co.)

Scott, W. D. *The Theory of Advertising.* (Small, Maynard)

Sherbow, Benjamin. *Making Type Work.* (Century).

Books mentioned in four to six lists are:

Calkins, E. E. *The Business of Advertising.* (Appleton).

Cherington, P. T. *The Advertising Book*, 1916. (Doubleday, Page).

Farrar, G. P. *Typography of Advertisements That Pay.* (Appleton).

Hess, H. W. *Productive Advertising.* (Lippincott).

Books appearing in three lists are:

French, George. *How to Advertise.* (Doubleday, Page).

Mahin, J. L. *Advertising, Selling the Consumer*; rev. ed. (Doubleday, Page).

Russell, T. H. *Commercial Advertising.* (International Law and Business Inst.)

Shryer, W. A. *Analytical Advertising.* (Business Service Corporation).

The following appeared on two lists:

Calkins, E. E. and Holden, Ralph. *Modern Advertising.* (McClurg).

Casson, H. N. *Ads and Sales.* (McClurg).

De Bower, H. F. *Advertising Principles.* (Alexander Hamilton Inst.)

De Weese, T. A. *The Principles of Practical Publicity.* (Jacobs).

French, George. *Advertising; the Social and Economic Problem.* (Ronald).

Higham, C. F. *Scientific Distribution.* (Knopf).

International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa. *The Advertiser's Handbook.* (International Textbook Co.)

Lewis, B. J. *How to Make Type Talk.* (E. M. Dunbar, Agt.)

Shaw, A. W. *Some Problems in Market Distribution.* (Harvard University Press).

Strong, E. K. *The Relative Merit of Advertisements.* (Science Press).

Treize, F. J. *The Typography of Advertisements.* (Inland Printer Co.)

Wadsworth, G. B. *Principles and Practice of Advertising.* (G. B. Wadsworth).

In "Commercial Museums in American Colleges," which Ralph L. Power contributes to *Museum Work* for December, Dartmouth College, the University of Wisconsin, the School of Commerce of the State University of Iowa, and Boston University, are listed as possessing commercial museums, modeled somewhat on the style of the Philadelphia Museum. These museums have for the most part developed within the last ten or fifteen years and have already proved their usefulness. As a general rule, there is no regular museum staff, the work being carried on by the students or by the temporary transfer of members from library staffs.

Library Affairs in Congress

ON January 14th Senator McLean urged the passing of the Library Information Service Bill for the establishment of a Library Information Service in the Bureau of Education, which was originally reported in both Senate and House as far back as September, 1919.

As amended, the Bill would appropriate \$18,700, or "less than 2 per cent of the amount estimated to be wasted in the government publications not now available to the people of the United States," for the purpose of making these available.

In his remarks, Senator McLean pointed out the great economy in the distribution of the Government's printed material and in the time of Congressmen which would result from librarians' being able readily to supply to the public information contained in government publications. He quoted letters from Miss Linda A. Eastman and Mr. Charles F. D. Belden in support of the Bill, and instanced the useful work being done by the Government News Division of the Boston Public Library, and especially by the *News Notes of Government Publications*, issued in connection with the service of that Division.

In an impassioned address in the House of Representatives on December 29th, Mr. Fess of Ohio pointed out that Washington is "rapidly becoming the world's greatest centre for scholarship," due largely to "the library across the way."

Mr. Fess then outlined the history of the Library in its four stages: the first dating from the appropriation of \$5000 in 1800; the remaking of the Library after the fire of 1814; the coming of Librarian A. L. Spofford in 1864; and especially the remarkable organization achieved by Librarian Putnam since his appointment a little over twenty years ago. Realizing that the membership of the House is "more or less concerned with the material appreciation of the expert men that are found in this building just across the way," Mr. Fess sketched the administration and functions of the several divisions of the Library, and pointed out that the total annual appropriation for the care of the buildings and grounds is about \$720,000 per annum, or about the cost of the upkeep of a modern battleship. In conclusion, Mr. Fess told of the most urgent needs of the Library, mainly an additional book stack, additional expert service, and a salary scale sufficient to secure and

retain competent experts as against the competition of business and institutions of learning.

Mr. Fess also proved himself a good friend of libraries, when, on January 11th, in connection with the discussion of legislative, executive and judicial appropriations, he urged again the need of a fireproof building for the Nation's archives, instancing the many losses of valuable records which had already occurred due to lack of suitable storage space.

On January 17th the Smith-Towner Bill for the establishment of a Department of Education was favorably reported by the Committee on Education. It is hoped that the Bill may be voted on by both Senate and House before the adjournment of the present Congress.

"IN VIRGINIA"

"From him" [Dr. R—, a colored physician, "a shrewd capable little mountain"] I learned first that the Negro had not access to the Carnegie libraries in the South. I was surprised. Up at Baltimore, in the North, I was talking to a librarian, and he averred that the Negroes used the public library much more than white people, and that there were so many darkies that Whites did not care to go. But I travel such a very short distance South, and I find no Negro admitted at all.

"Surely that is contrary to the spirit of the Carnegie grants," said I.

"Yes, for Carnegie was a good friend to the Negro. But so it is," said Dr. R—. "And I do not think Negroes should agitate about it. It would be better for Negroes to build their own libraries. We shall have to do so. But we don't want to intrude where we're not wanted."—"The Soul of John Brown" by Stephen Graham. Macmillan, 1920. p. 43.

A PUBLIC LIBRARY IN 1644

"There are in it [Orleans, France, 1644] two reasonable fair public libraries whence one may borrow a book to one's chamber giving one's note of hand."—*John Evelyn's Diary*, v. I, p. 168.

FREE ON REQUEST

The Clyde (Ohio) Public Library has a number of Civil War records which it would be glad to dispose of to any library interested. For particulars address Chella Hutchinson, librarian.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

FEBRUARY 15, 1921



IN taking over the service to government hospitals performed during the war by the A. L. A., it is not only necessary to furnish books and periodicals, but to provide also for adequate library service. The Bill presented to Congress appropriating \$100,000 for this purpose, should provide for competent and trained library help, but this form of expenditure has been opposed by members of Congress who do not realize that the book is only the primary need and that to give full usefulness requires personal service to the reader. Librarians under modern conditions have had this brought home to them more fully as the library system has developed, and they appreciate that salary appropriations must be larger than book appropriation, if the book is really to serve the people. The public does not yet fully appreciate the cost of this personal service, and appropriation authorities are even more apt to ignore it. It should be brought home to the community in every possible way, and especially should our legislators in Congress be informed of the real need. Without this personal service, the book is much like medicine without the doctor, who knows how and when and to whom it should be administered!

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE plan for a Library Information Service at Washington, initiated thru the work of Miss Guerrier the year before last, and embodied in a bill presented to Congress, still awaits final action, and it would be well if more librarians would lend a hand, as some have already done, thru their Senators and Representatives in facilitating its passage. It would be properly a feature of the bill creating a new Department of Education, with a cabinet officer, which will probably be part of the program of the new administration—a bill which has already been favorably reported by the House Education Committee—but it should not be dependent on this larger measure. Our government spends enormous sums in providing and printing material which

is really of enormous value, but which is so apt to be concealed in the mass of print that few can avail themselves of it. It would be a measure of economy that this material, prepared at great expense, should be made generally useful by the expenditure of the small additional sum needed for the organization of the proposed bureau which would be a means of communication between the government departments, with their publications, and the entire public thru the whole library system.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

BOSTON has been an originating centre in the development of special libraries and of the business librarians who make up an ever increasing proportion of the library profession. We chronicled some months since the new feature in the Boston Public Library of a government news service with its own monthly publication, another special library within the Public Library, which has already proved its usefulness in abundant measure. An even more significant development is the organization by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—of the Division of Industrial Co-operation and Research, financed from the contributions to the endowment fund of the great corporations, like the General Electric and American Tel. and Tel., which is modeled on library methods and includes special relations with the library field. George Winthrop Lee of Stone & Webster, one of the leading engineering firms, is to be credited with the invention of sponsors for knowledge, a scheme which gears closely into the general plan of business libraries. These facts suggest that a most proper and valuable feature of the 1921 A. L. A. Conference might be a session, perhaps held jointly with the Special Libraries Association—which happily has decided to hold its annual convention at Swampscott at the same time as the A. L. A. meeting—which would be specifically devoted to problems of business libraries and industrial research.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

FINANCIAL REPORTS, 1920

GENERAL FUNDS

Receipts

Balance, Union Trust Co., Chicago, Jan. 1, 1920	\$5,504.50	
Balance, National Bank of the Republic, Chicago, Jan. 1, 1920	250.08	\$5,754.58
Membership dues (annual)	11,212.05	
Memberships (life)	300.00	
Income Trustees Endowment Fund..	416.49	
Income Carnegie Endowment Fund..	5,000.00	
A. L. A. Publishing Board.....	1,300.00	
Appropriation Committee on En- larged Program	1,200.00	
Appropriation War Funds for war service work performed at Head- quarters	8,300.00	
Interest on bank balance, Dec. 1, 1919-Nov. 30, 1920	83.95	
Total		\$33,567.07

Expenditures

Bulletin	\$3,917.22	
Conference	1,029.81	
Committees	959.58	
Salaries	8,764.52	
Additional services	2,875.24	
Supplies	848.97	
Postage, Telephone and Telegraph..	615.08	
Miscellaneous	547.44	
Travel	1,330.19	
Trustees Endowment Fund	300.00	
A. L. A. Publishing Board Carnegie Fund Income	5,000.00	
Balance, Union Trust Company, Dec. 31, 1920	\$7,129.02	(See Note)
Balance, National Bank of the Republic, Dec. 31, 1920	250.00	7,379.02
Total		\$33,567.07

(Note.—Additional bills for 1920 not yet in, estimated at \$3,500.00, reduce the balance by this amount.)

BUDGET FOR 1921

ESTIMATED INCOME FROM ALL FUNDS

(not including transfer from one fund to another)

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1921	
General Fund	\$7,379.02
Publishing Board ...	1,955.31

War Service Fund... 47,494.25

\$56,828.58

Membership dues

Annual dues	\$11,000.00
Life memberships ...	300.00

11,300.00

Income from endowment

General fund	\$400.00
Carnegie fund	4,000.00

4,400.00

Accounts receivable, Publishing Bd.

2,104.72

Publishing Board sales

Publications	\$16,400.00
Books (review copies)	900.00

17,300.00

Refunds, sale of equipment.....

10,537.20

United War Work Fund (anticip- ated)

60,000.00

Books for Everybody Fund (to be covered by supplementary budget)

?

Interest on bank balances

General fund

Publishing Board funds..

War Service funds.....

365.00

\$162,835.50

Altho it is reasonably certain that the amounts given as due from the United War Work fund and some funds from the Books for Everybody fund will become available during 1921, it is not now possible to say when this will occur, and the Finance Committee therefore is not prepared to approve expenditures from them. Until these become available, the Committee recommends that expenditures be confined to the other income of the Association.

The Committee, therefore, approves the budgeting of the following amounts for expenditure for 1921:

General funds	\$19,159.02
Publishing Board	22,995.03
War funds	40,150.00

\$82,304.05

ST. LOUIS LOCAL A. L. A. MEETING

A MEETING of members of the A. L. A. in St. Louis and immediate vicinity was held at a luncheon in the St. Louis Lunch Rooms on February 2, at 1 p. m. About sixty invitations were sent out and fifty-four members attended, including representatives from Alton and Belleville, Ill. The meeting was suggested by the agitation for local organizations of the A. L. A..

it being realized that a "get-together" gathering of local A. L. A. members was possible and proper without formal instigation or even endorsement by the general body. The invitations gave as the object of the meeting "to discuss measures for increasing the membership and influence of the A. L. A. in this locality."

New members who had sent in their applications were considered eligible for attendance, and thirty-four sent in applications from the staff of the Public Library alone, between the first notice of the luncheon and its actual date.

Dr. Bostwick presided; and after he had briefly set forth the objects of the meeting, there was a general discussion, in which W. L. R. Gifford of the Mercantile Library, James McMillen of the Washington University Library, Mrs. McNiece, Miss Doud, and Dr. Throop of the Public Library, and Miss Dolbee of Alton, took part.

Some of the objects that might be obtained by means of a local association were listed as follows by the presiding officer: To represent St. Louis to and at the A. L. A.; To represent the A. L. A. in St. Louis; For mutual improvement; For mutual acquaintance; To swell A. L. A. membership, automatically; To increase library salaries; To better library service; To increase local library prestige; To recruit for librarianship; To promote interlibrary comity.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved: that the Executive Board of the American Library Association be informed of the present meeting of fifty-four members of the Association living in and near St. Louis, and of the intention of the participants to hold other similar meetings in the future; and that the Board be asked to give its formal sanction to such meetings and to advise how they may best be held.

On motion, it was voted that a committee of three be appointed to call another meeting in the near future and to report at the next meeting a form of organization and suggestions for programs.

The chair named as the members of this committee W. L. R. Gifford, librarian of the Mercantile Library, chairman; Bella Steuernagel, librarian of the Belleville (Ill.) Public Library, and Harriet P. Sawyer, principal of the St. Louis Library School.

A. E. B.

INDIANAPOLIS LIBRARY CLUB

A SUCCESSFUL revival of the Indianapolis Library Club took place on Jan. 12th in the Cropsey auditorium of the Indianapolis Public Library.

Those present believe strongly that such an organization may become a real power in Hoosier library and literary circles, besides serving to help library people to become better acquainted with each other. A Saturday afternoon picnic in May and an outing in July with the Library Summer School at Butler College are proposed as annual features of the organization.

Officers elected for the year are: President, William J. Hamilton; vice president, Lyle Harter; secretary-treasurer, Elizabeth Ohr.

MIDDLE WEST COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

THE Conference of College Librarians of the Middle West was held at the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, December 27th, in connection with the A. L. A. mid-winter meetings. There was a very good attendance at both sessions.

May L. Fairbanks of Cornell College presided over the morning meeting. Topics for discussion had been selected and were introduced by different librarians, followed by informal discussions.

Rose Ball of Albion College spoke on how to induce the right kind of student to take up library work. She emphasized the need of getting the right student interested at this time when good assistants and librarians are so scarce. She suggested extending an invitation every fall to all students interested in the work, taking a personal interest in such students, and if student assistants are used in the library to call upon these in particular; also, if an opportunity was given, to invite them to meet other librarians or persons connected with libraries.

Miss Butlin of Beloit College introduced the discussion of what have college libraries done (a) in collecting college history material (b) how cared for, by telling what Beloit College has done. One item of especial interest was the annual indexing of the student paper, which makes clipping and filing items of interest unnecessary. "Should a College Library Purchase Fiction?" was dealt with by Prof. Van Gundy of Monmouth College. There seemed to be unanimous agreement to include classics among our books, so that the discussion really centered around the question of what is or will be classic among the fiction of today. No hard and fast rules could be laid down as the amount and kind of fiction in a college library must be determined by each individual library as funds, location and demand require. Miss Nellicot of Rockford College discussed the "Care of Reserved Books and Prevention of Unauthorized Borrowing." In the discussion which followed, it became evident that about half of the librarians present used the closed reserve shelves to prevent unauthorized borrowing.

Miss Jackson began the afternoon discussion on "Newspapers in College Libraries." Because of the poor quality of paper in newspapers today, it was suggested that the most economical care of papers to be kept on file was to tie them together by the week or month and shelve them without further binding. If something better is wanted, pasteboard sides with cloth backs, costing about \$2.00 a volume at the present rate of prices, may be used.

Miss Allen of the University of Kentucky read a paper written by J. C. M. Hanson of the University of Chicago on "Library of Congress Classification for a College Library." Mr. Jacobsen of Luther College, formerly of the Classification Division of the University of Chicago, was present, and answered questions and cleared up many doubts. Each one present received a mimeographed copy of opinions on the L. C. classification, pro and con, and those present separated with a more generous feeling towards the L. C., even for small libraries.

ADA M. NELSON,
Secretary, Conference Committee.

THE FILING ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK

THE Filing Association of New York formed last winter by a few interested executives who saw the need of raising the standards and recognizing as a profession this very important branch of library work, has gradually grown

to a membership of about 100 active and associate members, many of whom are representative in special lines of such work.

Monthly meetings are held at the Washington Irving High School, and a speaker is provided who conducts an open forum at the close of each talk.

A research committee takes up problems presented to it for solution and in a short time allotted at each meeting gives members the benefit of discussion in answering such questions as may have been submitted. A service committee registers members seeking employment and has in hand the placing of clerks and executives—the club dues, \$5.00 a year, including this privilege.

The officers are: Myrta L. Mason, Mutual Life Insurance, president; Jeanne B. Foster, Kuehn Loeb, vice-president; Emma D. Bendelari, Girl Scouts, Inc., treasurer; Madeleine Scheuch, Halsey Stuart Co., recording secretary, and Elizabeth King McDowall, corresponding secretary.

Any person engaged in filing and indexing is eligible to active membership and anyone taking active interest in such work as well as all librarians may become associate members, which includes all Association privileges except those of voting or holding office. Application for membership should be made thru the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. McDowall, 56 Irving Place.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

No charge is made for insertion of notices in this department.

POSITIONS WANTED

College man with two years' library experience, including certificate of Library School of the New York Public Library, desires position in reference or order department of university or public library. Address, A. S. 4, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Assistant with three years' experience in charge of loan desk would like work in circulation department in library near Boston. Address: S. L. 4, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Librarian with seven years' experience in charge of a business and technical library wishes to make a change. Desires position in which executive ability is needed in starting a library in a business house. Address A. M. 4, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Wanted, a position as librarian of a small Normal School or college library, preferably in the South, by a woman, college graduate

with three years' teaching experience, and eight years' library experience. Salary expected about \$1600. Address, B. M., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted, at the Yale Law Library a cataloger. Salary \$1100. Apply to the Librarian.

Wanted, cataloger at Carleton College Library, Northfield, Minnesota. Salary \$1600. Vacation six weeks.

Wanted, circulation assistant in a business library. Person with library experience and knowledge of business books preferred. Address: A. A. 4, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Wanted, children's librarian in a small city library in the Middle West. Library School graduate with some experience preferred. Good salary and small living expenses. Address, J. I. 4, care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

"THE FIELD AND FUNCTIONS OF A NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION"

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Five years ago I changed my status in the A. L. A. from that of an individual member to that of a life member. On that occasion I made a comparison between the A. L. A. and a similar organization to which I belong. I did this in the hope that the A. L. A. might profit therefrom by adopting some of the desirable features exhibited by this other organization. I realize now that the time was not ripe then for any change in the organization and administration of the A. L. A.; and, furthermore, as my communication evidently went no further than the Secretary's office, nothing came of it.

My statement of the outstanding features of this other organization, as compared with the A. L. A. was as follows:

It was established in 1872, for the purpose of professional advancement of its members.

The chief benefits of membership are: (a) receipt of the official organ, in return for membership dues; (b) use of the organization as a clearing-house for professional information; (c) the opportunity of contributing to the pages of the official organ unsolicited articles, and of receiving fair compensation for such articles as are accepted for publication. (Note: At the present time, 1921, the rate of compensation is about \$4.50 per page, octavo, 10-point leaded); (d) the privilege of competing in an annual prize essay contest, the winner of which is awarded a prize of one hundred dollars, together with life membership in the organization. (Note: The cash prize has since been increased to two hundred dollars).

The number of members, as of date October, 1915, is 2070, as compared with over 3000 in the A. L. A. (Note: The membership of this other organization is now, January, 1921, 5123). There is no entrance fee. Individual membership cost two dollars a year, as in the A. L. A. (Note: This has since been increased to three dollars.) There is no institutional membership. The fee for life membership is thirty dollars. (Note: Since increased to forty dollars.)

The official organ is a bi-monthly magazine, averaging 350 pages an issue, illustrated, and fully satisfying the literary needs of the profession. The papers are frequently discussed by members in succeeding issues. 2800 copies of each issue were printed during the past year (1915), at a cost of \$10,000. A small amount of advertising is carried. The subscription price to non-members is three dollars a year. The

receipts from membership dues, subscriptions, and advertising during the past year (1915) was \$6000, thus leaving a deficit of \$4000, which was more than made up from the sale of books published by the organization. An issue of 5000 copies, it is said, would make the magazine self-supporting. (Note: The official organ is now a monthly, averaging about 150 pages. Discussions of articles are paid for at half the rate of originally contributed articles, or about \$2.25 a page.)

The other publishing activities of this organization are practically the same as those of the A. L. A., except that the output is exclusively composed of books. The publishing department is not endowed. Nevertheless, the profits last year (1915) permitted of wiping out the \$4000 deficit entailed by the official organ, and of leaving a good balance for investment.

There are no annual conferences of members. The annual business meeting is held at headquarters, at which all members are allowed to vote by proxy. Local conferences of small groups of members, for the discussion of professional papers, are held from time to time in various parts of the United States and outlying possessions.

I still feel that there is food for thought in the foregoing, and desire therefore to submit it again to the Association for what it may be worth.

LOUIS N. FEIPEL.

26 Brevoort Place,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

In "The Field and Functions of a National Professional Organization," Mr. Sanborn suggests the advisability of having the A. L. A. act as a clearing house for positions. Is this not a practical suggestion of a service valuable to both library workers and to trustees. The notices of Positions Wanted and Positions Offered, published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL and *Public Libraries* have been helpful. Would not a bureau under the control of the A. L. A., conducting this work on a larger scale, be appreciated? There are many ambitious library workers who are anxious to secure better positions, but who have no means of knowing where vacancies exist. I feel certain that they would be willing to pay a fee or commission for this service. Teachers' agencies pay dividends, why may we not have one central self supporting agency?

MARY EGAN, *Librarian.*

Clinton (Ia.) Public Library.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BALL, Mrs. M. F., of the Harvard Library, is now on the staff of the Engineering Societies' Library in New York.

BOYD, Elmar T., of the Bangor (Me.) High School faculty appointed librarian of the Bangor Public Library in succession to the late Charles Alcott Flagg.

HIBBARD, George, who since returning from the war area in May, 1915, has been on the staff of the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y., and who since its inception in 1918 has edited the Library's *Bulletin*, has been appointed assistant librarian.

HOSMER, James K., librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library from 1892-1904, celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday at Minneapolis on January 29th.

HUXLEY, Florence A., has given up her work with Frederick E. Kessinger, lawyer, to succeed Ellen McBryde Brown, 1916-17 N. Y. P. L., as associate editor of the *Business Digest*.

LAPP, John A., has prepared a revision of "Our America," which is published by the Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1920.

LORD, Betty Townsend, 1916, L.A., is librarian of the California Fruit Growers' Association, Los Angeles.

MAXWELL, Sadie Alison, 1916 A., appointed senior assistant in the Library of the College of Business Administration of Boston University.

MCCRAE, Bess, who up to the time of its closing was in charge of the Book Department and the New York Dispatch Office of the A. L. A.

in New York, was appointed principal of the Registration and Loan Department of the Los Angeles Public Library, February 1.

MCDONELL, Mrs. Annie F., for many years librarian of the Bay City (Mich.) Public Library, died on January 11 after a brief illness. Mrs. MacDonell helped to organize the Michigan Library Association and served as its secretary for a number of years and later as its president. In 1917, she resigned her position in Bay City and since that time lived in Morristown, N. J.

PEMBERTON, William Y., librarian of the Montana Historical Library at Helena since 1909, has resigned and is succeeded by Florence Fortune, who for a number of years has been chief clerk in the Library.

PROUTY, Gracia L., 1908 S., formerly in charge of the order department of the Engineering Societies' Library, has recently joined the staff of the engineering library of the Western Engineering Co.

SIMPSON, Medora J., who has been librarian of the Chelsea (Mass.) Public Library for fifty-one years has asked to be relieved of her duties. Miss Simpson was the library's first librarian, and has watched its progress from a little library of 3000 books to its present size and importance. In the early days she had a salary of \$300—a real salary in those days. The collection was housed in a renovated stable at first, and the present Carnegie building dates from 1909.

SMITH, Gretta, 1914 D., has resigned from the Library Association of Portland (Ore.) and will spend some months in travel before returning to library work.

TACHE, —, formerly King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada, has become French librarian of the Parliamentary Library at Ottawa, in succession to Mr. Decelles.

TAYLOR, Louise M., of the cataloging department, Harvard Library, appointed librarian of the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.

WORTHEN, Carrie M., librarian of the Melrose (Mass.) Public Library since its establishment in 1871, has retired, and is succeeded by Elsie M. Hatch of Brookline.

PAUL GAUGUIN: His Life and Art

By John Gould Fletcher

This book announced for early spring publication, is a study of the life and art of Paul Gauguin by John Gould Fletcher, the distinguished poet and writer on art, whose work stands out pre-eminently amid the best that is done to-day. It is an authoritative and keen interpretation of one of the greatest painters of the 19th Century. It not only shows his position and influence in modern art, but also clears up definitely many of the legends which have arisen in connection with Gauguin's amazing career in the South Seas. Ten reproductions in half-tone will be included in the volume. 200 pp. Boards. \$2.00. Uniform with *Noa Noa*.

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THE MENACE OF THE MOB by Dmitri Merejkovski

Translated from the Russian, with Introduction, by Bernard Guilbert Guerney.

"Christianity," in the opinion of Merejkovski, "has grown shallow . . ." *The Menace of the Mob* deals with the spiritual ferment of Russia, of which the present turmoil is the harvest. Will it be a good harvest or an evil to the human race that is to come? Merejkovski—one of the few Christians of this age—does not merely propound the question, but has a solution to offer. His utterances are more important and illuminating than thousands of editorials and leading articles and volumes of discussion. The volume contains also "The Flowers of Bourgeoisie" and "When Christ Shall Rise Again." Cloth \$1.50

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

A fourth edition of "Mending and Repair of Books," compiled by Margaret Wright Brown, has been prepared by Gertrude Stiles, supervisor of binding, Cleveland Public Library, and has just been published by the A. L. A. Publishing Board.

The Los Angeles Public Library *Monthly Bulletin* lists the numbers of Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra programs which may be borrowed from the art and music departments of the library. Following this is an extensive classified bibliography on music.

The January 15th number of *News Notes on Government Publications*, published for the staff of the Boston Public Library, contains a list of government periodical publications which are marked "rush work" at the Government Printing Office and present the latest information possessed by the government. Many of these are multigraphed publications.

A supplement to the Handbook of the S. P. Avery Collection in the New York Public Library covering additions of prints, 1901-1920, compiled by Frank Weitenkampf, has been reprinted from the Library's December *Bulletin*.

Other reprints from the *Bulletin* are Charles F. McCombs' article on the Photostat in Reference Work, which appeared in the October *Bulletin*, and a List of New York Almanacs, 1694-1850, compiled by Alexander J. Wall, assistant librarian of the New York Historical Society, from the *Bulletin* of May-November, 1920.

A second revised edition of Martha Wilson's "School of Library Management" has just been issued by the H. W. Wilson Company. "It is an attempt to state the problem of the library in the school, particularly the smaller one, and to offer practical suggestions as to its equipment, organization and administration, and to provide a reference aid for simple library methods or school libraries." In this edition suggestions from many sources have been incorporated, especially from various articles written by Mary E. Hall and from C. C. Certain's "Standardization Report," published by the N. E. A. and the A. L. A.

A succinct and interestingly illustrated history of education is presented in a bulletin descriptive of the Maria Hosmer Penniman Memorial Library of Education, the departmental library of the University of Pennsylvania School of Ed-

ucation, prepared by its dean, Frank Pierrepont Graves. The library is particularly rich in books relating to the history of education and in specimens of old textbooks. Besides the twelve thousand books given by Dr. James Hosmer Penniman in memory of his mother during the past five years, the library includes the works on education already owned by the University, and books that are acquired thru future departmental accessions will be added.

In preparation for the celebration of the sixth centennial of the death of Dante, the Brooklyn Public Library devotes a great part of its January-February *Bulletin* to an extensive Dante bibliography. In order to take part in the world-wide commemoration, an American national committee composed of representatives of various agencies has been formed, with John H. Finley at its head. The Italian-America Society will play a leading part, and other organizations include the Dante League of America, the Dante Society of Cambridge, the Italian Inter-collegiate Association, the Italian Teachers Association, New York University, the Society Dante Alighieri, and the League of Foreign-Born Citizens.

The second part, completing volume 1 (1919) of the new catalog of the John Carter Brown Library, is in type and will soon be printed. This part includes all the works in the library printed before 1600, and also the Bry and Hulsius series. The printed catalog of 1875 ended with the same year, and likewise listed the Bry and Hulsius series. A comparison of the two catalogs shows to some extent the growth of the library in the last forty-five years: "The catalog of 1875 gave 600 items, that of 1920 gives 1336 . . . even making due allowance for the Aldine issues, which were not included in the earlier catalog, the collection has become much stronger in this earliest century of American history." The full list of the accessions of books printed before 1600 and acquired during the year is appended to the report of the library for the year ending June, 1920. This list is to be continued from year to year, and these appendices will, therefore, serve as supplements to the printed catalog volumes. The arrangement of items will be chronological, as in the catalog itself. The appendix is printed on one side only, to enable titles to be cut from it for catalog purposes. Copies of the Report may be obtained at \$1 each.

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IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

VERMONT

The thirteenth biennial report of the Vermont Free Public Library Commission is issued on the "silver anniversary" of the establishment of the Commission, which met for organization in January of 1895, making Vermont the fifth state to establish a Commission and organize the work.

A detailed description of the general duties of the Commission and of specific work accomplished in 1918-1920 indicates an active two years for the staff of four, which owing to resignations and illness did not average more than three. During the four months' war period included in the report Vermont added 7,919 to the number of volumes previously collected for soldiers and sailors in camps and hospitals, making a total of 31,753, of which 8,398 were shipped from the state during 1918-19. The 1,800 books returned to the state on the demobilization of Library War Service were allotted to the Commission for distribution, and 500 of these were distributed to six posts of the American Legion. The bulk of the remainder will be placed at the disposal of the free libraries in the state.

The Commission loaned 1,391 book and picture collections during 1918-1920, a gain of 270 over 1916-1918, comprising 22,123 books and 23,793 pictures loaned. 453 stations were served in 167 towns, of which 23 are without libraries. Three thousand dollars were given in varying amounts to 68 different libraries as aid in maintenance, and 66 libraries were visited. Field work has been so hampered that there still remain 29 libraries which have not been visited since 1910 at least. Six libraries were visited for the first time since records of such visits have been kept. The Traveling Library equipment comprises 253 collections, including school and general traveling libraries, farmers' libraries, teachers' aids and high school libraries, and numbering 8,661 in the fixed collections and 7,890 in the general, or shelf collection, a total of 16,551 volumes on June 30, 1920. In addition to the preparation and purchase of the annual selection of books for the three state institutions, the House of Correction, the State Prison, and the Industrial School, each institution has been visited by the Secretary or a member of the Commission and a general supervision maintained. Total expenditures for the two years were \$15,555.43.

Returns from the 202 libraries which reported

this year to the Commission indicated progressive development, seventy libraries reporting increased circulations as against 47 decreases. In some of the smaller towns the apparent lessening use of the library is a natural result of the decreasing population shown by the last census, and the Commission considers it a fact to be faced that some of the hill towns of Vermont are tending to become too small adequately to support independent public libraries and other village machinery. Of the 43 towns in Vermont without libraries only three have populations of more than 1,000, and it is the opinion of the League of Library Commissions, as expressed at its meeting in June, 1920, that a population of 2,000 is the smallest unit warranting tax support for an independent public library.

Of the total of 239 libraries of the state, 160 are owned, supported, at least in part, and controlled by the towns or cities in which they are located; 21 more are free town-supported libraries tho not managed directly by the town. Twenty-one others are free, tho receiving no town aid, making, with the 8 college and reference and the 3 institutional libraries, a total of 212 free libraries within the state. The Commission intends to collect statistics as to school libraries as soon as possible.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston. Under the terms of agreement between the Boston Public Library and Simmons College the latter again opened its courses in both the Library School and in the College proper to members of the library staff recommended by the Librarian. Alice M. Jordan continues her course in work with children at Simmons this session, which was attended last year by twelve members of the library staff meeting with seniors and post-graduate students of the College. June R. Donnelly has been giving a special course in reference work at the Library to a selected group of about twenty assistants, the course being intended to give information on the methods of seeking reference material, record of sources consulted and comparison of their relative value.

Forty-eight members of the staff registered last year in the course on the aims and methods of present day library work as exemplified by the practice of the Boston Public Library and other modern libraries and agencies, which consisted of thirty-five lectures held from September 25 to June 10 inclusive. The first half, a

NOW READY

The new fourth edition of "A Guide to Current Periodicals and Serials of the U. S. and Canada," compiled by Henry O. Severance, Libr'n. University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. The work has been thoroughly revised. The present edition contains more than 12,000 titles, an increase of practically 25 per cent of the old edition of 1914. An additional feature of the Guide is the complete list of trade journals or house organs, comprising several hundred titles. Net \$6.00.

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course in general library methods, was conducted by instructors from the Simmons College Library School; the second, relating to the organization and resources of the Boston Public Library system, by representatives of the various departments of the Library.

Twenty-three assistants registered in eleven general cultural courses offered at Simmons College during 1919-1920, and two of the young men of the staff availed themselves of a course in accounting offered by the School of Business Administration of Boston University as a return for courtesies extended by the Library to the University.

Cambridge. The financial statements for the year ending last June show the Harvard Library's independent income as \$144,423, and the expenditures as \$199,469. Of the income, \$40,014 came from interest on funds given to provide for the purchase of books, and \$6,280 from gifts for immediate use in buying books. The interest on funds and gifts for special purposes amounted to \$20,093 and other funds available for the general purposes of the library yielded \$48,387. The balance entered as "deficiency of general income" is \$60,723. The amount paid out for books was \$51,980, which does not include \$12,740 spent for books for the special libraries purchased by the Accessions Department and treated as a part of the college library. Salaries, services and wages amounted to over \$67,390; library expenses, \$13,553; and the upkeep of the building, \$34,801.

CONNECTICUT

New Haven. The total number of volumes in the Yale University Library at the close of the college year on June 30, 1920, was approximately 1,184,000, an increase of 27,000. Borrowers registered at the Main Library and at Linonian and Brothers numbered 3,467, and were loaned 22,084 volumes from the latter library and 19,758 from the Main Library. The receipts were \$113,338, appropriations of \$61,898, endowment funds of \$47,444 and receipts from other sources of \$3,996 going to make up this sum. On the book account \$33,264 was expended, with \$60,737 going for library service and \$2,773 for janitor service. Miscellaneous expenses amounted to \$16,564, bringing the total to \$113,338.

Thru the efforts of Professor Asakawa, who spent the years 1917-1918 and 1918-1919 in Japan and China, and the interest of the Japanese themselves, many of whom made personal sacrifices in order to make gifts to the collection, the Far Eastern Collection was notably increased and enriched, and has now reached a total of 15,696 works in 13,435 volumes.

With the creation of the new Department of Education, James H. Penniman, Yale '84, has made known his intention to present a memorial Library of Education to the Department similar to his gift to the University of Pennsylvania. It will be housed in a special room in the projected new library building.

The preliminary report of a committee appointed by the University Council to consider the co-ordination of the libraries of the University emphasized the wisdom of "defining the University Library as consisting of all the books owned by the University, whether housed in the General Library or in other University buildings"; and recommended that the Library Committee, appointed by a new method, should have definite responsibility for the care and building up of the School and Department libraries, which should be considered as branch libraries.

NEW YORK

New York. In the main exhibition room of the New York Public Library there is on view "an extensive assemblage of books, pictures, personalia, maps, views, commemoration and celebration orations, medals, cards, programs, etc., relating to the Mayflower Pilgrims in their homes and haunts in England, Holland and America down thru the entire period during which Plymouth Colony existed as a separate body politic." A leaflet describing the main points of the exhibit by Victor Hugo Paltsits has been published by the Library.

The average present salary of graduates who received the diploma of the New York Library School last June, so far as reports have reached the School, is \$1620, and the average salary of those who received certificates at the same time is \$1392.

Brooklyn. At the close of the year 1920, the Brooklyn Public Library contained 972,727 volumes, which, after deducting discarded and lost books, is an actual increase of 10,205 volumes.

For the purchase of 69,699 books, \$105,304 was spent. This represents an average cost of \$1.51 per book, an increase of 57c. on each book. Binding costs increased by 15c. per book.

Books circulated for home reading showed an increase, but the total is still 465,144 below the record year of 1917. The circulation for 1920 was 5,479,154 as compared with 5,333,671 in 1919, a gain of 145,483. A comparison of the per capita circulation of books of the public libraries in the thirty largest cities of the United States places Brooklyn seventeenth in the list, with a percentage of 2.64.

Meetings of clubs and societies to the number

Reduction in Prices

Owing to better labor conditions, a slight decrease in the cost of raw materials and the installation of improved machinery, we are able to announce a reduction in prices on the following supplies: All pamphlet and magazine binders, book cards, book pockets, book marks, mounting papers, posters, and many other items.

This does not necessarily mean that all prices will be as low as those quoted in our No. 23 Catalog of Library Supplies issued in June, 1920, but there will be a substantial downward revision from the "increase in price" sheet which went into effect last October.

All orders received after February 1st will be entered at the reduced rate.

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of 22,013 were held in the various auditoriums and study rooms, and at the South branch twenty classes in charge of teachers were received and given instruction in the use of the library. Carol Park branch received an equal number of classes for the same purpose and at most branches librarians are now engaged in giving instruction in the use of the library. Thru resignations the library lost 63 members of its staff as compared with 76 in 1919. Among those resigning are two specially noticable because of their records: Grace T. Langdon, for sixteen years in the service of the library, had been absent on account of illness only fourteen days, and Alice R. Phipps lost fifty-one days during twelve years' service. The 124 vacancies existing at the beginning of the year were reduced to 87. Appointments include those of 13 former employees who were reinstated. This improved condition is to a great extent due to the salary increases made possible owing to increased appropriation.

During the last two years salaries in the graded service have been increased between 30% and 70%, and the library participated in the distribution of the \$5,000,000 appropriated by the City for the increase of salaries to city employees during the period August 20 to the end of the year, "provided that the acceptance of such money and the apportionment by the Board of Trustees of such moneys as determined by the City shall in no wise . . . be construed at any time as an admission or recognition by the Brooklyn Public Library Board of Trustees of the City's right to control its internal affairs or regulate matters of salary, etc." The additional appropriation thus obtained was on a percentage basis for all employees receiving \$2,500 or under, except that no one should receive less than \$200. Employees receiving \$2,500 to \$7,000 were given an increase of \$500 each. These increases were in no way based upon merit or length of service.

The trustees asked for an appropriation for 1921 which would provide for a minimum salary of \$1,200 for the lowest grade, advancing by \$60 steps to a maximum of \$2,160 in the highest grade. The City adopted an appropriation which would provide a minimum of only \$920. This the trustees felt to be too low, and a scale has, therefore, been worked out upon a \$1,020 minimum, or \$100 more than that allowed by the City, having in mind increasing the pay of those in the lower grade and at the same time re-establishing the schedule by which salaries were automatically increased by \$60 per annum for meritorious work and length of service. If all positions are filled under the 1921 library schedule, \$15,000 will have to be taken from the

Directors' fund in order to make up the deficit, as the library does not at the present time receive a lump sum from the city but must make requisition for salaries for so many people at so much per month.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. The library of the U. S. Geological Survey accessioned during the year ending June, 1920, 13,644 books, pamphlets and maps. 572 title entries were furnished to the Library of Congress for printing, in accordance with the co-operative cataloging arrangement. 6403 books and 133 maps were loaned, and 11,358 readers consulted the library in person. The Bibliography of North American Geology for 1918 was published as *Bulletin* 698, and the bibliography for 1919 and 1920 is in preparation. Work on the cumulative Bibliography of North American Geology has progressed steadily, but no publication date can be set.

NORTH CAROLINA

There are in North Carolina, according to "Social Law and Agencies of North Carolina: a Handbook of Information," published by the American Red Cross in December, 52 public libraries, 2 of which are for the colored population. There are in addition, 32 college libraries, 8 of which are attached to negro institutions. The largest library in the state is that of the University of North Carolina, with over 88,000 volumes. Other libraries containing more than 20,000 books are: The Library of Trinity College with 55,000 volumes; the State Library with 46,000; Davidson College with 27,000; the Supreme Court Library, 22,000; and Wake Forrest College with 22,000. If every town in North Carolina had free library facilities, there would remain in the rural district a large majority of the people of the state without access to books. Books for these are supplied thru the North Carolina Library Commission's package and traveling library services, thru the Bureau of Extension of the Library of the University of North Carolina, which will loan any book from the general library which is not in use at the time that request is made, and which is not governed by special regulations requiring it to be kept in the building. The University Library is also the State library centre for the library service for public health nurses, who may also borrow from the Central Library in New York (156 Fifth Avenue). The State appropriates \$7,500 biennially towards meeting the demand for rural school libraries.

MISSOURI

St. Louis. Four receptions to the midwinter graduating classes of high-schools and grade-

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schools have been held by the St. Louis Public Library, the purpose being to impress upon them the fact that leaving school should not mean the dropping of relations with the library, and generally to arouse or maintain interest in it and its methods of public service.

The reception at the Central Library was to high-school graduates and was held on the afternoon of February 1st. Despite a very remarkable "dark day," which turned all the daylight hours into night, about thirty graduates were present. After an informal talk by Dr. Bostwick in the assembly room, those present were shown around the building by Library School students, ending with the recreation room, which was shown as a "going concern," with victrola music, etc. Tea was afterward served in the staff lunch room.

Receptions to grade-school graduates were held at the Carondelet, Crunden and Divoll Branches. At Cruden the graduates of three neighboring schools were invited. The Assistant Librarian, George R. Throop, made a short address, school songs were sung, and Mr. Rochfort, principal of Webster School, said a few words. Refreshments were served and there was dancing. About fifty pupils attended.

On the afternoon of January 28th the staff of Carondelet Branch entertained 125 graduates of the neighborhood schools. After a brief talk by the Branch Librarian, J. J. Maddox, principal of Cleveland High School, spoke informally. Four grade-school principals and five teachers were present in addition to the children. Punch and cakes were served. Committees of children served the refreshments and introduced strangers. The local Y. M. C. A. secretary assisted especially in entertaining the older boys.

At the Divoll Branch, the Clay School Mothers entertained the graduates of that school on January 27th, from 2 to 5 p. m. There was a short musical program, refreshments and dancing. Fifty-two graduates and about fifty adults were present.

MINNESOTA

St. Paul. A collection of dolls correctly dressed to represent 23 nations are being exhibited at the public library as a part of St. Paul's Americanization program. The dolls have been dressed by the Junior Housewives' League, composed of girls of the sixth, seventh and eighth grades of the public schools.

CALIFORNIA

Stanford. Herbert Hoover, a member of the first graduating class and a trustee of Stanford University, has presented to that institution the "greatest collection in existence" of secret Bol-

shevist and other European secret government documents. These records already consist of about 375,000 volumes, pamphlets and manuscripts, and more are coming from collectors in Europe. "The only record of the Bolsheviks' initial meetings and organization plans are in this collection."

Another interesting gift to Stanford is the entire private library of Professor Paul Miliukov, Russian historian and Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Russian Government after the revolution of 1917. This library was sent out of Russia and hidden in Finland in 1914 at the outbreak of the war, and arrived at Stanford only a few weeks ago.

Librarian George T. Clark returned to Stanford last month after a year's travel round the world with the University's "want list" of 6370 items. Other volumes bring Mr. Clark's purchases for the Library up to 11,000 volumes.

Los Angeles. The open courses in library work with children and schools, administration and motion picture reference work at the Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library are now in progress with trustees from Massachusetts and Missouri as well as library workers from the middle west and California in attendance. The special libraries course this year is concerned chiefly with the needs of picture studios; Eleanor Caruthers, principal of the Art Department of the Los Angeles Public Library, gives lectures on art books and picture collections and Helen Gladys Percy, manager of the Hollywood community theater, discusses other necessary books. Elizabeth Owen Williams, registrar of the Library School, gives lessons in indexing and filing, with a practical problem in indexing Los Angeles County war activities in local newspapers for those who elect this course.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

Feb. 23. At the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., 600 Lexington Avenue, New York. Monthly meeting of the New York Special Libraries Association.

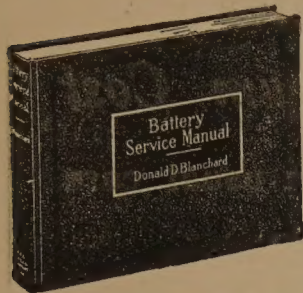
Feb. 25. At the School of Music of Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Annual meeting of the Connecticut Library Association.

April 29-May 1. At Atlantic City. Twenty-fifth joint meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club.

June 20-27. At Swampscott, Mass. Headquarters at the New Ocean House.

Forty-third annual conference of the American Library Association and twelfth annual convention of the Special Libraries Association.

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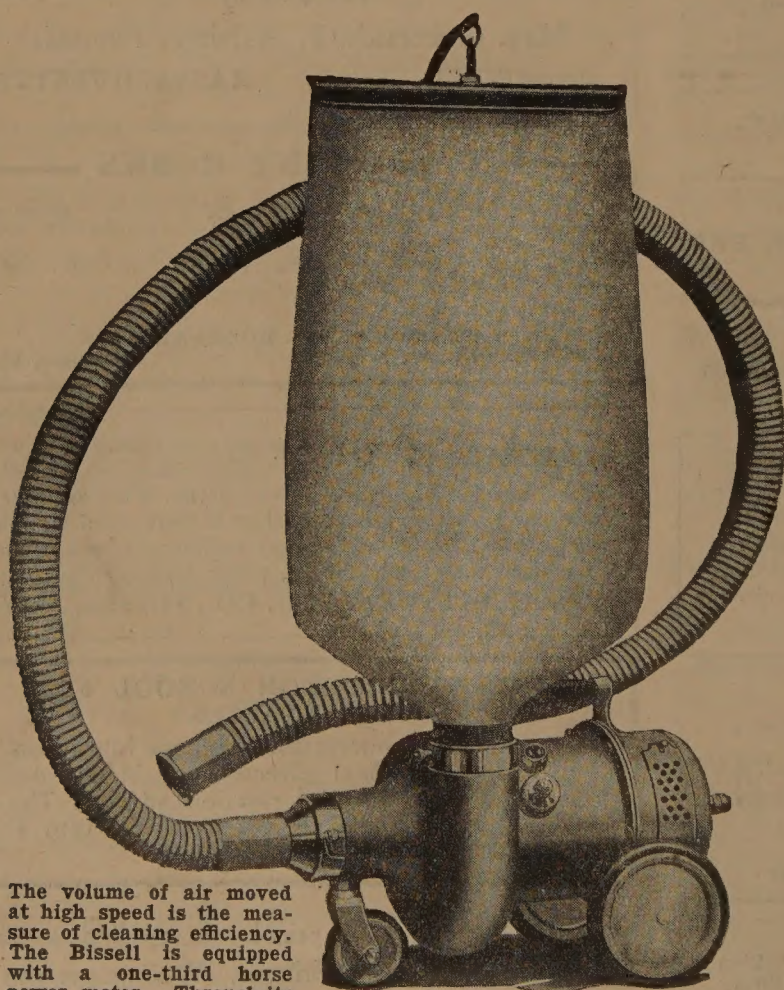
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